

# THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

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SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

"Of a Naisy World, With News From All Nations Lumb'ring at His Back,"

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance

TWELFTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

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For THE HERALD.]

## "RUBE" TAKES A 'COON HUNT.

As I have seen so many thrilling hunting tales in THE HERALD, I thought I would relate one of the 'coon hunting experiences of my younger days, just to show how near a youngster can come in to the jaws of death and yet escape.

At Stillwater there is a branch known as Jurd's branch and there used to be lots of 'coons there. I was very fond of hunting and I looked around for a partner to go on a 'coon hunt, so my first choice was Uncle Ben who was a great hunter, and he had a coon dog named Trick, but because he was the best dog he was nicknamed Brag. We set the following Saturday night for the hunt, and I told Uncle Ben that I would bring my pup along, for I wanted to make a coon dog out of him, and we would get four coons that night. The time came and my friend Dan and I and my pup went to Uncle Ben's house early so as to be there on time. Aunt Patsy had supper ready (they had coons) and asked us to eat with them. Dan and I liked coon powerful well and we sat down and eat. Pretty soon Uncle Ben said, "Boys, don't eat too much of that coon or you'll spoil all the fun," but I had not had any coon for a long time I kept on eating and getting more anxious for the hunt.

Well, supper over, Uncle Ben got his gun and ax and a pine torch and we set out for Jurd's branch, about a mile and a half. Uncle Ben told me to carry the torch and Dan took the ax. We got to the hunting ground about dark and I wanted to set the dogs off at once, but Uncle Ben stopped me and said, "Rube, that won't do; wait till the coons get to stirring about." Dan then said, "That's right; Uncle Ben knows all about hunting coons, and we must do just what he says." We waited some time and finally Uncle Ben said, "Well, boys, it's time to make a start if we want to catch four coons tonight," and started Brag off for a coon. I started my dog Carlo, but he didn't go far until he came back and I scolded him. Uncle Ben said I mustn't do that or I would spoil the dog. I should wait until Brag barked and then we would go to him and show Carlo the coon. Brag soon barked, and Uncle Ben said, "Boys, he's got one treed." We soon found Brag standing by a large white oak tree looking up. "Be right still, boys, I see him and he looks as big as Brag." I told Dan to be still and let Uncle Ben have a fair shot and we would soon have a coon. Uncle Ben told me to kinder walk up the hill so as he could see better how to shoot. I done so and "bang" went the gun and down came the coon stone dead. Old Brag leaped on the coon and I ran up with the torch and set my dog on the coon and made him wallow it. By this time Uncle Ben came up and said, "Don't let the dogs bruise that coon or he won't be fit to eat," so we drove the dogs off and started for another one.

We didn't go far until Brag barked again, and Dan said, "He's got another coon, for he barks just like before." This time he was near a poplar tree—the biggest I ever saw. Uncle Ben said he didn't think we could get that coon till we cut the tree down. I laid off my coat, took the ax and went to work to make the chips fly. When I got tired I told Dan to take the ax so Uncle Ben could watch. The tree was hollow and we soon had it down when out jumped the coon and Brag on top of him. My pup ran up and as he didn't know anything about coons he got him by the ear. Brag's hold on the coon broke and the varmint grabbed Carlo and made the fur fly. I ran up to beat the coon off my dog and it jumped on me. Dan then came to help me out of my trouble and the first thing he did was to run his hand into the coon's mouth. The varmint fastened its teeth into Dan's hand which made him holler for Uncle Ben who came up and helped us. I soon got loose, but the coon still held on to Dan's hand. I got out my knife and Uncle Ben held the coon by the ears while I cut his throat. My knife was so dull that I thought it never would cut, but pretty soon the coon began to bleed and got so weak it let go of Dan's hand. Dan took the ax and hacked the coon to pieces. Uncle Ben then asked us if we wanted to get the other two, and we both said, "No," as we did not want to

fight to such varmints any more that night.

We then started back to Uncle Ben's house and when we got there it was nearly daylight. Aunt Patsy got up and fixed up Dan's hand and my wounds for I had been torn up considerable by the coon. Uncle Ben was the only one who got off without any scratches. Aunt Patsy fixed up the coon for breakfast, and how we did eat! Dan and I and Carlo staid at Uncle Ben's two or three days before we got well enough to go home, and since that night Rube and his dog Carlo have not been on another coon hunt. Dan will still hunt, but I don't think he ever got into another such scrape, and let me say here that he is one of our best hunters. Well do we both remember that night, and as long as I live I will never forget Uncle Ben and Aunt Patsy.

Stillwater, March 6. RUBE.

## Immortality.

With a degree of alarm we look around us upon the degenerate condition, morally, of the youths of our country. When we behold the fair form of morality clad in robes of virtue, wearing upon her brow the diadem of truth, and bearing in her hand the sceptre of justice, struggling in the whirlpool of sin and folly, we are alarmed for the safety of the guardian of our liberty. In this bright day of advantages, wherein every young man has grand and golden opportunities showered around them, it is astonishing to see so many of them "hitching their wagons to a star" and mounting upward to become on "Life's bright crowning slope the pillar of a peoples' hope" and an honor and a glory to their country and their homes, climb in the band wagon of immortality and go tumbling down to shame and infamy while their friends weep and the world laughs at their calamities. How distressing it is to see those young men whom we love, and whom we know were created for noble purposes, disregard their advantages and opportunities and seem only to find contentment in dragging lower the standard of morality. I know some young men whom God has endowed with an abundance of the natural elements of greatness, and yet the more he bestows upon them of nature's blessings, the deeper they sink in the pit of immortality; the nearer they approach moral dissolution. Oh the folly! the ingratitude of immoral young men. They manifest it not only toward their Maker, but toward themselves as well. God sets in the soul of every young man an easel, and on that easel he spreads a canvass, and on that canvass we sketch in colors all our own lives, and so many young men instead of tracing with the pencils of truth, manliness, high aims and honorable ambition a picture to adorn the halls of state, a picture to hang immortalized in the galleries of fame and honor, and one at which angels would delight to look, and nations and kingdoms and empires cast admiring glances; instead they are swiftly dashing down with the pencils of intemperance, vulgarity, hypocrisy and falsehood the lines of a picture fit only to adorn the cobwebbed galleries of eternal infamy, or the smut washed halls of the capital city of hell for demons to gaze at, and the harpies of hell to laugh at while the artist sits in perpetual gloom and weeps because of "Paradise Lost." When we exclaim will all this cease? an echo answers, when?

H. M. SWORD.

## From Missouri.

To THE HERALD:

I am a native of Morgan county, Ky., and have been in Missouri for fourteen years. THE HERALD is a welcome visitor to our home. It reaches here Monday morning. We see the names of a great many of our friends and connection. It pains us to hear of the death of such men as cousin Bob Day and cousin Miles Nickell. I have a great many connection in Morgan and Wolfe counties. I think of them often and hear of some of them through THE HERALD. This is a fine farming country. We are well pleased here; times is looming up since the election of McKinley. We think hogs will get to 5 cents, cattle 6 cents, and wheat \$1. How much better could we wish?

LEANDER DENNIS.

Nelson, Mo., March 17.

## "By Cracky" Sends Us a Trophy.

CAPT. COOPER, Editor HERALD:

Please accept this wolf hide as a present and as proof of the hunts of the woolly west. Would suggest to those hunters back in Kentucky that they send to the editor the ham or the hide of brain. Would send you the ham of the wolf, but that would be asking too much of Mr. Cope, the good looking sheriff of Breathitt county, Kentucky.

Well, I must tell you something of our hunt during Mr. Cope's short stay with us. Grant Lacy, Mr. Cope and myself met at the house of Henry Cockrell. Dinner being prepared by Mrs. Cockrell and Col. Bell's wife for the occasion, a kind of love feast was performed before we put our feet under table, and right here, Spence, will you drop a tear in sympathy. The whisky was so bad that we could hardly drink it at all. Oh, how we did wish for John Taulbee and Henry Pieratt as we hated to see the juice strewed upon the ground. Well, after our appetites were satisfied upon the very best and in the nicest of style, we made for the Ball prairie, the home of numerous kind of game. We placed Mr. Cope near the timber and a small boy with him as company. It was not long until it was understood that a large buck was coming that way. When at a distance of about seventy-five yards, Mr. Cope with a breech loading Belgian and the boy with an air gun fired and down fell the buck. It was the general opinion that the boy fired the fatal shot and that Mr. Cope paid the boy to claim the shot.

Mr. Cope was here after one Blaine Cockrell, charged with shooting a man in Breathitt county, Ky., some twelve months ago. He skipped from the county and had never been heard of until recently. Mr. Cope lit down on him in Coryell county, Texas. Mr. Cope will venture as far to suppress crime as ever did Kit Carson or Wild Bill of the west.

Well, I am farming for daily occupation. I am putting out 100 acres of cotton, now ready for planting. If it is a dry year I will make about 20 cents per acre; should there be a good season I will make \$20 per acre. Sometimes it rains the hardest I ever saw it, but this is a sort of chance and we are governed by chance.

With good wishes to all Hazel Green, the editor and better; and HERALD staff, I remain yours, etc.,  
BY CRACKY STEPHENSON.  
Gatesville, Texas, March 15.

## A Word to the Boys.

If you have anything to do, do it at once. Don't sit down in the rocking chair and lose three quarters of an hour dreading the job. Be sure that it will seem ten times harder than it did at first.

Keep this motto: Be in time on small things as well as great. The boy who is behind time at breakfast and school will be sure to get left in the important things of life.

If you have a chronic habit of dreading and putting off things, make a great effort to cure yourself. Make up your mind that you will have some backbone. Don't be a limp, jellyfish kind of a person.

Depend upon it that life is very much as you make it. The first thing to decide is: What are you going to make it?

The next thing is to take off your coat and go to work. Make yourself necessary somewhere. There are thousands of boys and young men who wouldn't be missed if they would drop out tomorrow.

Don't be one of this sort.

Be a power in your own little world and then, depend upon it, the big world will hear from you.—Exchange.

A firm styling themselves as "The Globe Advertising Agency," at St. Louis, Mo., we learn through the postoffice department, are "frauds," and we would say to all newspapers to give them a wide berth, and the firms they propose to advertise; for they are also "frauds." The firms are: J. F. Casey & Co., Francis Casey, Miss A. M. Fritz and Mound City Dish Washer Co., of St. Louis, Mo.—Hardinsburg Leader.

THE HERALD did some advertising for these firms and sent in bill for same at different times, but have had no response to any.

**NERVOUS** Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and **NERVE TONIC**.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents will please bear in mind that all communications must be received at this office not later than Tuesday evening to insure publication in the current issue.]

### WOLFE COUNTY.

#### Campton Currency.

W. B. Vancleve, of Devil's creek, was in town Tuesday.

County Attorney Stamper has gone to Stanton this week on legal business.

Attorney G. B. Stamper went to Estill county on the 18th on legal business.

Thomas Mayne, commercial tourist, registered at the Hollon House Thursday, 18th.

Brad Mattoon, the literary circumference of a small circle, has conceded that poetry and law, so far as he is concerned, are failures.

Several failures reported in town this week. The firm of Hollon, Oliver & Drake has at last gone to the wall and their stock of courtship goes into the hands of receivers.

Arthur Lykins lost 100,000 on the late battle for the heavyweight championship of the world and as a consequence goes out of business. Beyond this everything is looking to Mark Hanna for relief.

The second term of the Wesleyan academy opened Tuesday, the 16th, with unabated interest and increased enrollment. This term will be especially devoted to those who expect to teach in the common schools this fall.

On the night of the 17th, some unknown parties burglarized the postoffice at this place, and \$25 worth of stamps, a box of cigars and other articles of minor value were taken. A search was instituted by the citizens and the stolen articles found in a barn. Unfortunately for the people of Campton the thieves are yet unknown. This is the third time the office has been robbed within a year.

That the glad tidings of continued convalescence of the editor of THE HERALD, the paper we love, may continue to reach us, is the wish of  
March 22. SLOCUM.

#### Tolliver Topics.

Amos Lawson is ill with fever.

Preaching at the new school house next Sunday.

Clarence Pieratt made a flying trip to Lacy Creek last week.

John Nickell, son of Andy Nickell, of Clark's branch, is dangerously ill with fever.

Prof. Wm. H. Cerd, of Hazel Green, will preach at the new church on the first Sunday in April.

Putnam Patrick, E. Morton Pieratt and B. Monroe Mannin, of H. G. A., spent from Friday till Monday in these parts.

Married, on the 18th inst., at the home of the bride's mother, Strib Lawson to Miss Nannie Dalton, Rev. Elbert Moore officiating.

March 23. SHINER.

#### Lane Lilies.

E. B. Tyra's blood poisoned hand is improving fast.

James A. Sewell sold two yoke of nice oxen week before last.

We are glad to note that J. R. Elkins is well enough to be out again.

Scott Gibbs, son of H. A. Gibbs, who has consumption, does not get any better.

J. L. Terrill is very low with measles. It is thought by some that he will not get well.

Mrs. Lettie Hatton went last week to see her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Banks.

What is the matter with Mr. Rambler? Shake him up and if he is not dead tell him to let us know it.

Joseph Crittenden King, son of Caloway King, has hired to work for James A. Sewell this summer.

John Sewall, who calls himself a ladies' man, has been riding around this week trying to learn the latest fashions.

Stepping is in delicate health. He says that native herbs is a sure cure for several diseases which he often has.

Jelly George Sewell, who has been confined to his room for quite a while with measles, is gaining pounds fast.

Little Isaac Miller, B. F. Hatton, Sammie Elkins, Misses Effie Elkins, Ezel Hatten and Zerilda Miller spent Sunday with the family of J. A. Sewell. They were glad to have their company and hope that they will come again.

Taylor P. Sewell and Vache No. 2, two noted marksmen of this place, last week took an evening squirrel hunt. They only killed one squirrel but both are excellent hunters and their matches are hard to find in this neck 'o woods. I think Taylor is the best hunter but John says "by grab I can beat him shooting out the squirrel's eyes just as hot."

Mack Tyra, Nathan Hollon, Taylor P. Sewell, Misses Emma Woods and Laura Hollon visited the sick family of Phelix Pence one day last week, and reported that all were getting along nicely with the measles except Johnnie, and he seemed to be feeling bad all the morning until his dearest dear happened in. Miss Laura asked Johnnie if he was feeling bad and he replied, "indeed my dear, I do, but I will get up out of bed and if nothing happens I will get better."  
March 22. GOLD BUG.

### MORGAN COUNTY.

#### West Liberty Whispermings.

Spring at last.

Circuit court today.

Will give full particulars of the proceedings of court next week.

Born, to the wife of Jo S. Henry, on the 19th inst., a 9-pound boy.

The candidates for the various offices will address the people at the courthouse today.

Four Mormon elders preached yesterday in the courthouse yard to a small crowd.

S. J. Wheeler and B. M. Carr arrived from Lexington with Lefe Brooks, who will be tried this term of court for the murder of Gus McKenzie.  
March 22. 16-TO-1.

#### Ezel Ecstasies.

Farmers are busy.

S. L. Kash attended the hanging of Jackson and Walling.

Mrs. Angeline Cecil, Miss Laura Dennis and Levi Montgomery, all of whom have been low with fever, are convalescent.

Married, on the 19th inst., Marion Hays, of this place, to Miss Georgiana Barker, of Menefee county. May peace and happiness ever be with them.

Breck Taulbee, of White Oak, passed through our little city last Thursday on his return from Mt. Sterling, where he had been with cattle, and reported the market good.

Circuit court convenes today at West Liberty, and some of the boys are almost quaking. Boys, if you would quit doing wrong, you would have a serene spirit at circuit court time.

The young folks of Ezel called on Miss Myrtle Woolery Saturday night and had an enjoyable time. Thanks to Miss Myrtle for the kindness shown us. We will call again.

J. M. McGuire's store, at Omer, was broken into one night last week, and about nine dollars of postoffice money was taken, and also some drugs. No one has been detected so far.

March 22. O. K.

#### A Good Thing.

The publishers of the world famous Twice-A-Week Detroit Free Press desire to introduce their paper to new readers, and are making the following very liberal offer: They will send the paper twice each week for ten weeks for the small sum of ten cents. Just think of it. Twenty papers for only ten cents. One-half cent a copy. Do not fail to take advantage of this wonderful offer. The Free Press needs no recommendation. Send 10c in stamps or silver to The Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.



## HARBOR OF HOME.

Type of Heaven When the Family Gathers Around.

A Beam Glows in the Window of the Sheltered Haven of Home—The Spot That is Brightest on Earth—Talmage's Word Pictures of the Ideal Fireside.

This sermon of Dr. Talmage will set many memories ringing with the good old times. Dr. Talmage's subject Sunday was: "Harbor of home," and the text, Mark v. 19, "Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

There are a great many people longing for some grand sphere in which to serve God. They admire Luther at the diet of worms, and only wish that they had some such opportunity in which to display their Christian prowess. They admire Paul making Felix tremble, and they only wish they had some such grand occasion in which to preach righteousness, temperance and judgment to come. All they want is an opportunity to exhibit their Christian heroism. Now the apostle comes to us and practically says: "I will show you a place where you can exhibit all that is grand and beautiful and glorious in Christian character, and that is the domestic circle."

If one is not faithful in an insignificant sphere he will not be faithful in a resounding sphere. If Peter will not help the cripple at the gate of the Temple he will never be able to preach 3,000 souls into the Kingdom at the Pentecost. If Paul will not take pains to instruct in the way of salvation the sheriff of the Philippian dungeon, he will never make Felix tremble. He who is not faithful in a skirmish would not be faithful in an Armageddon. The fact is, we are all placed in just the position in which we can most grandly serve God, and we ought not to be chiefly thoughtful about some sphere of usefulness which we may after awhile gain, but the all-absorbing question with you and me ought to be: "Lord, what wilt Thou have me (now and here) to do?"

There is one word in my text around which the most of our thoughts will to-day revolve. That word is Home. Ask ten different men the meaning of that word and they will give you ten different definitions. To one it means love at the hearth, it means plenty at the table, industry at the workstand, intelligence at the books, devotion at the altar. To him it means a greeting at the door and a smile at the chair. Peace hovering like wings. Joy clapping its hands with laughter. Life a tranquil lake. Pillowed on the ripples sleep the shadows.

Ask another man what home is, and he will tell you it is want, looking out of a cheerless fire grate and kneading hunger in an empty bread tray. The damp air shivering with curses. No Bible on the shelf. Children, robbers and murderers in embryo. Vile songs their lullaby. Every face a picture of ruin. Want in the background and sin staring from the front. No Sabbath wave rolling over that doorsill. Vestibule of the pit. Shadow of infernal walls. Furnace for forging everlasting chains. Fagots for an unending funeral pile. Awful word! It is spelled with curses, it weeps with ruin, it chokes with woe, it sweats with the death agony of despair.

The word "Home" in the one case means everything bright. The word "Home" in the other case means everything terrible.

I shall speak to you of home as a test of character, home as a refuge, home as a political safeguard, home as a school, and home as a type of Heaven.

And in the first place I remark that home is a powerful test of character. The disposition in public may be in gay costume, while in private it is in diaphanous. As play actors may appear in one way on the stage and may appear in another way behind the scenes, so private character may be very different from public character. Private character is often public character turned wrong side out. A man may receive you into his parlor as though he was a distillation of smiles and yet his heart may be a swarm of nettles. There are business men who all day long are mild and courteous and genial and good natured in commercial life, keeping back their irritability and their reticence and their discontent, but at nightfall the dam breaks, and scolding pours forth in floods and freshets.

Reputation is only the shadow of character, and a very small house sometimes will cast a very long shadow. The lips may seem to drop myrrh and cressa, and the disposition to be as bright and warm as a sheaf of sunbeams, and yet they may only be a magnificent show window to a wretched stock of goods. There is many a man who is affable in public life amid commercial spheres, who, in a cowardly way, takes his anger and his petulance home and drops them in the domestic circle.

The reason men do not display their bad temper is because they do not wish to be knocked down. There are men who hide their petulance and their irritability just for the same reason that they do not let their notes go to protest; it does not pay. Or for the same reason that they do not want a man in their stock company to sell their stock at less than the right price, less it depreciate the value. As at sunset the wind so after a sunshiny day there

may be a tempestuous night. There are people who in public act the philanthropist who at home act the Nero, with respect to their slippers and their gown.

Audubon, the great ornithologist, with gun and pencil, went through the forests of America to bring down and to sketch the beautiful birds, and after years of toil and exposure completed his manuscript and put it in a trunk in Philadelphia for a few days of recreation and rest, and came back and found that the rats had utterly destroyed the manuscript; but without any discomposure and without any fret or bad temper, he again picked up his gun and pencil and visited again all the great forests of America and reproduced his immortal work. And yet there are people with the ten-thousandth part of that loss who are utterly irreconcilable, who, at the loss of a pencil or an article of raiment, will blow as long and sharp as a northeast storm.

Now, that man who is affable in public and who is irritable in private is making a fraudulent overissue of stock, and he is as bad as a bank that might have four or five hundred thousand dollars of bills in circulation, with no specie in the vault. Let us learn "to show piety at home." If we have it there we have it not anywhere. If we have not genuine grace in the family circle our outward and public plausibility merely springs from a fear of the world or from the slimy, putrid pool of our own selfishness. If you the home is a mighty test of character. What you are at home you are everywhere, whether you demonstrate it or not.

Again, I remark that home is a refuge. Life is the United States army on the national road to Mexico, a long march with ever and anon a skirmish and a battle. At eventide we pitch our tent and stack our arms; we hang up the war cap and lay our head on the knapsack; we sleep until the morning bugle calls us to marching and action. How pleasant it is to rehearse the victories and the surprises and the attacks of the day, seated by the still camp fire of the home circle!

Yes, life is a stormy sea. With shivered masts and torn sails and bulk aloft, we put into the harbor of home. Blessed harbor, there we go for repairs in the dry dock of quiet life. The candle in the window is to the toiling man the lighthouse guiding him into port. Children go forth to meet their fathers as pilots at the Narrows take the hand of ships. The doorsill of home is the wharf where heavy life is unladen.

There is the place where we may talk of what we have done without being charged with self-adulation. There is the place where we may lounge without being thought ungrateful. There is the place where we may express affection without being thought silly. There is the place where we may forget our annoyances and exasperations and trouble. Forlorn earth pilgrim! no home? Then die. That is better. The grave is brighter and grander and more glorious than this world, with no tent from marchings, with no harbor from the storm, with no place to rest from the scene of greed and gouge and loss and gain. God pity the man or woman who has no home!

Further, I remark, that home is a political safeguard. The safety of the state must be built on the safety of the home. The Christian hearthstone is the only corner stone of a republic. The virtues cultured in the family circle are an absolute necessity for the state. If there be not enough moral principle to make the family adhere, there will not be enough political principle to make the state adhere. "No home" means the Goths and Vandals, means the Nomads of Asia, means the Numidians of Africa, changing from place to place according as the pasture happens to change. Confounded be all those Babels of iniquity which would overthrow and destroy the home. The same storm that upsets the ship in which the family sails, will sink the frigate of the constitution. Jails and penitentiaries and armies and navies are not our best defense. The door of the home is the best fortress. Household utensils are the best artillery, and the chimneys of our dwelling houses are the grandest monuments of safety and triumph. No home. No republic.

Further, I remark, that home is a school. Old ground must be turned up with subsoil plow, and it must be harrowed and reharrowed, and then the crop will not be as large as that of the new ground, with less culture. Now, youth and childhood are new ground, and all the influences thrown over their heart and life will come up in after life luxuriantly. Every time you have given a smile of approbation—all the good cheer of your life will come up again in the geniality of your children. And every ebullition of anger and every uncontrollable display of indignation will be fuel to their disposition 20 or 30 or 40 years from now—fuel for a bad fire a quarter of a century from this. You praise the intelligence of your child too much sometimes, when you think he is not aware of it, and you will see the result of it before ten years of age in his annoying affectations. You praise his beauty, supposing he is not large enough to understand what you say, and you will find him standing on a high chair before a flattering mirror. Words and deeds and example are the seeds of character, and children are very apt to be the second edition of their parents. Abraham begat Isaac, so virtue

is apt to go down in the ancestral line; but Herod begat Archelaus, so iniquity is transmitted. What vast responsibility comes upon parents in view of this subject!

Oh, make your home the brightest place on earth, if you would charm your children to the high path of virtue and rectitude and religion! Do not always turn the blinds the wrong way. Let the light which puts gold on the gentian and spots the pansy pour into your dwellings. Do not expect the little feet to keep step to a dead march. Do not cover up your walls with snuff pictures as West's "Death on a Pale Horse," or Tintoretto's "Massacre of the Innocents." Rather cover them, if you have pictures, with "The Hawking Party," and "The Mill by the Mountain Stream," and "The Fox Hunt," and "The Children Amid Flowers," and "The Harvest Scene," and "The Saturday Night Market."

Get you no hint of cheerfulness from grasshopper's leap and lamb's frisk, and quail's whistle, and garrulous streamlet, which, from the rock at the mountain top clear down to the meadow ferns under the shadow of the steep, comes looking for the steepest place to leap off at, and talking just to hear itself talk? If all the skies hurtled with tempest, and everlasting storm wandered over the sea, and every mountain stream went raging at the mouth with mad foam, and there were nothing but simoons blowing among the hills, and there were neither lark's carol, nor humming bird's trill, nor waterfall's dash, but only bear's bark, and panther's scream, and wolf's howl, then you might well gather into your homes only the shadows. But when God has strewn the earth and the heavens with beauty and with gladness, let us take into our home circle all innocent hilarity, all brightness and all good cheer. A dark home makes bad boys and bad girls, in preparation for bad men and bad women.

Above all, my friends, take into your homes Christian principle. Can it be that in any of the comfortable homes of my congregation the voice of prayer is never lifted? What! No supplication at night for protection? What! No thanksgiving in the morning for care? How, my brother, my sister, will you answer God in the day of judgment with reference to your children? It is a plain question, and therefore I ask it. In the tenth chapter of Jeremiah God says: He will pour out His fury upon the families that call not upon His name. O parents, when you are dead and gone, and the moss is covering the inscription of the tombstone, will your children look back and think of father and mother at prayer? Will they take the old family Bible and open it and see the mark of tears of contrition and tears of consoling promise, wept by eyes long before gone out in darkness? Oh, if you do not inculcate Christian principle in the hearts of your children, and you do not warn them against evil, and you do not invite them to holiness and to God, and they wander off into dissipation and into infidelity, and at last make shipwreck of their immortal souls, on their deathbed and in the day of judgment they will curse you! Seated by the register of the stove, what if on the wall should come out the history of your children? What a history—the mortal and immortal life of your loved ones! Every parent is writing the history of his child. He is writing it, composing it into a song or turning it into a groan.

My mind runs back to one of the best of early homes. Prayer, like a roof over it. Peace, like an atmosphere in it. Parents, personifications of faith in trial and comfort in darkness. The two pillars of that earthly home long ago crumbled to dust. But shall I ever forget that earthly home? Yes, when the flower forgets the sun that warms it. Yes, when the mariner forgets the star that guided him. Yes, when love has gone out on the heart's altar and memory has emptied its urn into forgetfulness. Then, home of my childhood, I will forget thee; the family altar of a father's importunity and a mother's tenderness, the voice of affection, the funerals of our dead, father and mother, with interlocked arms like intertwining branches of trees making a perpetual arbor of love and peace and kindness—then I will forget thee—then, and only then. You know, my brother, that a hundred times you have been kept out of sin by the memory of such a scene as I have been describing. You have often had raging temptations, but you know what has held you with supernatural grasp. I tell you a man who has had such a good home as that never gets over it, and a man who has had a bad early home never gets over that.

Again, I remark that home is a type of Heaven. To bring us to that home Christ left His home. Far up and far back in the history of Heaven there came a period when its most illustrious citizen was about to absent Himself. He was not going to sail from beach to beach; we have often done that. He was not going to put out from one hemisphere to another hemisphere; many of us have done that. But He was going to sail from world to world, the spaces unexplored and immensities untraveled. No world had ever hailed Heaven, and Heaven had never hailed any other world. I think that the windows and the balconies were thronged, and that the pearly beach was crowded with those who had come to see Him sail out of the harbor of light into the oceans beyond. Out and out and out and on and

on and on and down and down he sped, until one night, with only one to meet Him. He arrived. He disembarked so unpretending, so quiet, that it was not known on earth until the excitement in the cloud gave intimation that something grand and glorious had happened. Who comes there? From what port did He sail? Why was this the place of His destination? I question the shepherds, I question the camel drivers, I question the angels. I have found out. He was an exile. But the worlds has had plenty of exiles. Abraham, an exile from Ur of the Chaldees; John, an exile from Ephesus; Kosciusko, an exile from Poland; Mazzini, an exile from Rome; Emmet, an exile from Ireland; Victor Hugo, an exile from France; Kossuth, an exile from Hungary. But this one of whom I speak to-day had such a resounding farewell and came into such a chilling reception for not even a hostler went out with his lantern to help Him in—that He is more to be celebrated than any other expatriated one of earth or Heaven.

It is 92,000,000 miles from here to the sun; all astronomers agree in saying that our solar system is only one of the small wheels of the great machinery of the universe, turning round some great center so far distant it is beyond all imagination and calculation, and if, as some think, that great center in the distance is Heaven, Christ came far from home when He came here. Have you ever thought of the homesickness of Christ? Some of you know what homesickness is when you have been only a few weeks absent from the domestic circle. Christ was 33 years away from home. Some of you feel homesickness when you are a hundred or a thousand miles away from the domestic circle. Christ was more millions of miles away from home than you could calculate if all your life you did nothing but calculate. You know what it is to be homesick even amid pleasant surroundings. But Christ slept in huts, and He was a thirst, and He was a-hungered, and He was on the way from being born in one man's barn to being buried in another man's grave. I have read how the Swiss, when they are far away from their native country, at the sound of their national air get so homesick that they fall into melancholy, and sometimes they die under the homesickness. But, oh, the homesickness of Christ! Poverty, homesick for celestial riches. Persecution, homesick for hosanna. Weariness, homesick for rest. Homesick for angelic and archangelic companionship. Homesick to go out of the night and out of the storm, and the world's exasperation, and all that homesickness suffered to get us home.

### INTERESTING ITEMS.

The stamp sales at the Philadelphia post office during 1896 reached \$6,000,000, an increase of 4 per cent over 1895.

A MOUNTAIN has been discovered in Alaska which is 20,000 feet high, and has the loftiest summit on this continent.

The Kiel canal is lighted over its 63 miles by electricity and is the longest distance in the world lighted continuously in that way. There are 5,990 poles.

The last census shows the indebtedness of the United States to be \$14.63 per capita. Russia \$30.79, Italy \$76.04, Great Britain \$85.79 and France \$116.35.

KING HUMBERT of Italy, is the most heavily insured man in the world. The amount of insurance he carries is over \$7,500,000. The late czar Alexander III was insured for \$5,000,000.

CHARLES STONECUTTER is one of the oldest citizens of Franklin county, Georgia. At the age of 91 he is well and stout. One morning recently, it is told, after doing the usual work about the house, he went out and split 50 rails before noon.

The Humanitarian league of London now invites tender hearted Britons, enemies of cruelty, to abstain from turtle soup, boiled or broiled lobster, crab, fried eel or pork, unless they know for a fact that the creatures were dead before they were put on to cook.

According to the railway returns for last year, 37,733,000 gallons of milk were brought to Paris, or 15 times more than the volume of water in the great reservoir of Belleville, which until three years ago exclusively supplied the north side of the city with drinking water.

The earl of Kenmare, owner of that most unfortunate tract of Irish land upon which the terrible bog-slip recently occurred, is one of the largest land owners in Ireland, possessing something like 80,000 acres in Kerry alone, to say nothing of other property in Limerick and Cork.

MEXELER, the victorious Negus of Abyssinia, has ordered from the Russian painter Poljow a picture to represent the battle of Adua. It is to interpret the idea that St. George assailed the Abyssinians to their victor, over the Italians, and is destined for a place in the Negus' palace.

The farmers in a number of northern Indiana counties have perfected an organization whereby it is agreed not to purchase any farm implements this year. A system of exchange has been agreed upon. The leaders in the movement disclaim the establishment of a boycott on manufacturers or dealers, and declare the organization is the outgrowth of business and financial depression.

### VISITED BY MGR. SATOLLI.

How a Humble Mackinaw Priest Was Surprised by the Prelate.

On the island of Mackinaw, near where Lakes Michigan and Huron join, there are some rather pleasant and exceedingly expensive summer resorts, some of the prettiest scenery in this continent, and not much of anything else. A tiny Roman Catholic church with a limited number of island parishioners, however, had an experience last summer which will be remembered for many years.

Mgr. Satolli took the beautiful summer trip up the lakes, accompanied only by his secretary, and early one Sunday morning the steamer made a landing at the island of Mackinaw. Mgr. Satolli sent his secretary to ask how long the steamer would remain, and if there was a Roman Catholic church in the vicinity. A scant two hours he was told would be the limit, and the tiny parish church was pointed out. A carriage was hastily called and the delegate and his secretary drove quickly away.

It was time for the first early morning mass in the little church. Perhaps 100 of the parishioners had gathered for the service and were scattered among the pews. The last of the sleepy little altar boys hurried in and struggled into his cassock and cotta, and the young parish priest, robed appropriately for the day and service, paced slowly back and forth in the vestry waiting for the last strokes of the matinal bell.

He had in premonition that this would be the most auspicious service the little church is likely ever to know. There came a tap at the vestry door. The young priest answered it in person. Two foreign-looking gentlemen stood on the doorstep. One of them spoke no English. The other said, simply:

"Mgr. Satolli will say mass here this morning."

The young priest could hardly believe his senses. He was almost speechless, but managed to stammer forth a greeting in his best conversational Latin. It was a terrible moment. His best choir singers would not be present until second mass. There were no special decorations. If he had known it the day before, what a congregation there might have been. But the robing was hastily done, and the young priest went through his share of the service in a dazed condition. The little congregation did not even know until afterward who the strange celebrant was.

The carriage hurried back to the steamer, and the happy young priest, nervous to the last extreme, sunk into his chair in the vestry, rubbing his eyes, and wondering if after all it hadn't been a dream.—N. Y. Times.

### SCHOOL OF EMBROIDERY.

Vienna Pupils Take a Five Years' Course of Instruction.

The glory of Vienna is the government art school of embroidery, the classes of which are under the direction of Mme. St. George, perhaps the most accomplished designer and needlewoman in the world. "Lady Monson, the wife of the British ambassador, kindly presented me an introduction to her. The entire course of instruction, which is quite free, lasts five years, but many pupils leave after two or three years, especially ladies who do not intend to make art work a profession and are satisfied with knowing the rudiments of either handwork or art embroidery, for every year has its special course. I was particularly struck with the happy look on the girls' faces; they seemed to have their whole heart and soul in their work, and were much interested in a discussion between Mme. St. George and myself about the non-oriental appearance of a hat intended for the figure of Abraham in a beautiful altar-piece they were working. Every year's course has its special room and instructor, and the pupils cannot go from one to the other until the year expires. The pupils of the last year's course were busily mending a magnificent canopy, the work of Empress Maria Theresa.

"An idea may be formed of the magnitude of the task when it is said that ten girls under Mme. St. George's superintendence have been working at it for ten years already, and she expected it would take two years more to complete it. Every kind of embroidery, including Persian, Indian, Japanese, Turkish, etc., is done here, and I was astonished to see some beautiful samples of the 'manduty,' or spider's web, made by the Guarani women of Paraguay, and rarely seen in Europe. This lace is made of the fiber of the aloe, and is so fine that it is made inside the huts, with the door shut, so that not the least breath of wind can touch it. I was still more surprised when Mme. St. George assured me that the sample before me was not really Paraguayan, but copied by her principal assistant, whose name I unfortunately forgot. This lady has been equally successful in copying old Venetian, Irish, Brussels, Honiton, etc.—in fact, every kind of lace of all countries."—Contemporary Review.

### Dew Respects Colors.

Dew is a great respecter of certain colors. To prove this, take pieces of glass or board and paint them red, yellow, green and black. Expose them at night, and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture and the green will be damp, but the red and black will be left perfectly dry.—Chicago Tribune.



# THE HERALD.

## Hazel Green Hearsays & Happenings.

Three matriculates at the academy last Monday.

The spring term of the academy will begin next Monday.

J. B. Thompson left this week for Clay City on business.

Debate tomorrow evening at the academy on the Cuban question.

We don't like to be too pertinent, but why don't you pay that subscription?

Mrs. W. O. Mize has been quite sick for several days past, but is now some better.

Mrs. F. N. Day, who has been very sick for the past week, is still confined to her bed.

H. H. Holley will preach in West Liberty Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Blustery March was on the rampage yesterday and snow was sailing in the wind all day.

Many new pupils are expected to enroll at the academy to take the training course for teachers.

Rollin Kash, esq., is attending circuit court at West Liberty, this week, in which he has some cases.

Misses Nettie C. Wheeler and Minnie L. Day are now taking a course in book-keeping at the academy.

Judge G. B. Swango, Dr. John A. Taulbee and H. F. Pieratt are attending court at Frenchburg this week.

The class in psychology will be organized next week, also the classes in elocution and botany, at the academy.

John M. Rose, of this place, is attending circuit court at West Liberty. Leastwise he left here Sunday for that place.

James Young, Fred McCormick and Chas. Duff will leave this week for a few days visit to their homes near Spencer.

There is considerable talk of a furniture factory being started at Campton in the near future. Watch our columns.

Mrs. Nannie Kash left this week for a visit to her brother, Sid Mapel, of Clay City, and other relatives and friends in Powell county.

Our Campton correspondent sent in an item of a wedding which occurred there on the 18th inst., but forgot to mention the name of the bride.

Elsewhere will be found the call of Sheriff Wilson for a special election to fill the vacancy in the state senate caused by the death of John P. Salyer.

Tom Clear is one of the proudest men around Hazel Green just now. His good wife presented him with a fine boy—Milt Hager, last Sunday morning.

Correspondents will please confine themselves strictly to news. All jokes, etc., which are of interest only to the parties concerned will be eliminated.

Prof. Profundo Basso (S. L. Kash) will give a public exhibition of his "Singen Skewl" at the academy on the evening of April 2. Do not fail to be present.

Rev. J. M. Little, of Gillmore, who was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place, has purchased property at Jackson and will soon become a citizen of that town.

Wm. H. Cord's topic for sermons at the Christian church Sunday are, "The Utility of the Scriptures," and "As God Would Have Us Go." The sermon in the evening will be illustrated on the blackboard.

It will be remembered that during one of the recent tides, Abe Reed, son of Uncle Al Reed, colored, of Daysboro, was drowned while working on Day Bros' boom at Jackson. His body was recovered a few days since at the mouth of Frozen.

If you are not paid up within the next two weeks you and everybody else on the list who are in arrears will be marked off. If you owe us, you know the debt it an honest one and should be paid. Then, why not do it today? We need money to pay our debts and are dependent on you to help us.

The following joke on our better-j is so good that we can not let it slip. She was talking of the scarcity of various viands for table use and remarked, "I am getting awfully tired of hog meat—hog meat all the time. Oh, I do wish to goodness some one would kill a pig." When reminded that pig was hog, only in a lesser degree, she corrected herself by saying that she meant beef.

Mrs. Kash, who recently closed her subscription on school at the Public Square, is responsible for the following: The "heirloom" appeared in one of the lessons, and she asked the school if any of them could tell her what an "heirloom" was. After a number of diversified answers had been hazarded, none of which was correct, Clay Cecil raised his hand and, snapping his fingers to get attention, said, "I know; I know!" "Well, Clay, what is it?" "It's corn bread."

Mrs. Kash says the answer appeared so comical that she at once collapsed and "let it go at that." Clay is the 15-year-old son of our friend and fellow-citizen Ed F. Cecil, and is an exceptionally bright boy with a store house of wit to draw on whenever occasion requires.

Through the courtesy of John M. Rose, who returned from West Liberty yesterday evening, we are enabled to give our readers the names of the jurors and attorneys in the murder case of the Commonwealth against Brooks. The jury is composed of the following gentlemen: Willie Stacey, Henry Back, Henry Elam, James Ferguson, Samuel Hamilton, Robert Bartley, W. W. Hamilton, Oscar Johnson, Miles Yocum, Robert Walsh, W. C. Hill and Ben Blankenship. The prosecuting attorneys are Mat Redwine and County Attorney I. W. Rose, while the defendant is represented by W. W. McGuire, of West Liberty, and Hobbs & Scott, of Lexington.

A message was received here Tuesday morning announcing that Mrs. Ben Nickell, of Caney, was in a critical condition. The message was forwarded to her husband, who was attending medical school in Louisville, and Dr. Andy Nickell, of this place, at once left to attend his cousin's wife. Dr. Ben Nickell passed through here yesterday morning, having received the telegram at Louisville at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, and Dr. Andy Nickell returned from Caney yesterday morning, meeting the former en route. Mrs. Nickell is still dangerously ill but our Dr. Nickell thinks she may recover.

Hon. W. J. Seitz passed through here Sunday, en route to his home in West Liberty. He had been to Frankfort and Lexington, presumably upon political business, and brought with him the Lexington Leader of Saturday, conveying the first authentic news we had of the hanging of Jackson and Walling at Newport on Saturday. Major Seitz is an applicant for the position of United States marshal for Kentucky, and has many friends in this section, irrespective of party, who hope to see him capture it.

In another column will be seen the advertisement of Mrs. S. B. Kash, who is at present in Louisville studying all the latest styles in trimming millinery. She expects to return to Hazel Green in the near future and open up a first class millinery store, and asks the ladies of this section not to make their spring selection until they see her new stock. Due notice will be given when the grand opening takes place.

Remember that we will next week begin cutting the names of all delinquents from our list, and if you don't want to go with them pay up as soon as you read this, if now in arrears. Look at the date after your name. That tells the time to which you are paid, and if not ahead you had better see about it.

Inadvertently we have failed up to the present issue to mention the arrival of a very important little stranger in our town, but now hasten to do so with apologies for our dereliction. We refer to the birth of a boy baby to Mrs. Cora Andre, on the 5th inst. Mother and child are both doing well.

A jersey cow belonging to a Mr. New man, of Louisville, last week swallowed a small silver clock, and the presumption is that she was strictly on time for milking. Can you say the same about paying that subscription you owe—and tell the truth?

While rolling logs on Thursday last, Squire John Tester, of Stillwater, got his foot caught under a log which rolled over and smashed that member rather severely. Dr. Nickell, of this place, was called to see him, and after dressing his wounds left him resting easy.

If you are in arrears, you don't want to see us sold out because we extended your credit? You could hardly have so little heart as that? Well, then, pay up today and save us from insolvency.

John Spaniard Nickell, who has been suffering from a very severe attack of la grippe for several months, is reported to be very low and fears a permanent recovery.

THIS is to notify you that if you will pay Cash for goods, H. F. Pieratt & Co. will not be undersold. A trial is all we ask.

# SAY!

We are in need of some money. Do you owe us a note or account? If so, call at once and pay part, if not all, and save us the trouble of sending a collector to your house.

# YOU MUST HEED THIS CALL!

As we are compelled to raise money to pay for goods you have long since consumed.

Thanking you for past patronage and soliciting your future favors, we remain,

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## Hazel Green Academy.

Cheapest and Best School in Eastern Kentucky.

THE NEXT TERM OF TEN WEEKS WILL BEGIN  
**MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1897.**

**A THOROUGH REVIEW**  
Of the Public School Course will be given. Here is an opportunity to prepare for the Examinations for Teachers' Certificates.

Studies in the Regular Course may be taken without extra cost.

Tuition for the Ten Week, \$5.00. Matriculation, \$1.00.  
Board, \$20.00.

Enter on the 29th.

WM. H. CORD, Principal.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BUILDING FARM and ROAD WAGONS, use the Best Material and Guarantee Satisfaction. Call and get our prices, and when you need anything of the kind give me your order. Patronize Home People, get only Honest Work, and be Happy.

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HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Keeps a full line of Watches, Jewelry, and Spectacles.

Repairing Fine Watches and Gold Syctacles a Specialty.

If you need anything in the Jewelry Line or Fine Silverware, see us. We can save you big money.

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THE GREAT BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE SOUTH.

A School of Business, Shorthand, Penmanship, Telegraphy & Typewriting.

HUNDREDS OF GRADUATES HOLDING FINE POSITIONS. RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF THE COUNTRY. MENTION COURSE WANTED.

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## ACTINA.

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The Blind See.

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Only CATARRH CURE.

ACTINA is a marvel of the Nineteenth Century, for by its use the blind can see, the deaf can hear, the catarrh can be cured, the eyes can be restored, the hearing can be restored, the voice can be restored, the memory can be restored, the intellect can be restored, the will can be restored, the character can be restored, the soul can be restored, the body can be restored, the whole man can be restored.

Prof. Wilson's Magneto-Conservative

One Paralytic, Hemiplegic and all Chronic Cases can be cured by the use of ACTINA.

A Valuable Book Free on application. Can be obtained by sending a stamp to the publisher, who will also send a list of references and testimonials.

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# THE HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN. : : KY.

## PETS SPREAD DISEASE.

Many Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Other Maladies Traced to Cats.

A common cause of the widespread prevalence of infectious diseases has been traced to an unusual and unsuspected source. It has been found that cats and other household pets are responsible for the scattering of the microbes of contagious disease.

Household pets are in the habit of wandering out of doors, even when the most careful vigilance is kept over them. Cats and dogs especially are in the habit of taking nocturnal excursions to garbage-laden alleys and into the very central point of disease and contagion. They have a peculiar penchant for making daily calls at our neighbor's house, especially when encouraged to come for the sake of entertaining a sick child.

Cats, more particularly than dogs, on account of their domestic habits, have long been suspected of being a partial factor in conveying infection. Physicians and students have of late begun a series of investigations where-with to prove their well-founded suspicions. And they have inaugurated a crusade against any sort of living thing in the way of a pet, to prevent their incursion and excursion where there is disease.

Careful investigation has proved that a great part of the diphtheria prevalent in the city and nearly all of the scarlet fever has been traced to cats. They not only are subject to the disease itself, but are also the means of a direct transference of microbes. But diphtheria and scarlet fever contagion has not been the sole extent of the evil. Several cases of smallpox have been reported by health officers in different parts of the country which have been brought about in the same way, that is, by a cat from an infected house bringing disease to the family of a neighbor. Another case is reported in Chicago of contagion where a rabbit was loaned as a plaything to a child with measles. Later the innocent dumb beast was sent back, carrying death in its very contact, through the thoughtlessness and ignorance of both families concerned. Innumerable cases of deadly typhus have been met with which have been induced by the same means. Yet people continue to wonder at the spread of disease, and in their criminal carelessness permit their household pets to wander about at liberty. Medical journals have been argued, of course, by the reports of investigators, and by vigorous editorials and reports of specific cases are trying to warn the community at least against a terrible and newly unearthed evil. French publications have of old their assistance in the crusade. Considerable space was given to a peculiar case of a seamstress in Paris, who, in her solitude and loneliness, was in the habit of permitting her dog to lick her face. At one time her pet, who was a large St. Bernard, remained away a whole week from the protecting roof of his mistress. On his return her joy was so unbounded that she fondled him more than ever. Suddenly she was attacked with a severe inflammation of the right eye. The cause was unknown. Several oculists were visited and consulted, but the treatment in every case was unsuccessful. The right eye became a swollen, hideous mass, and the sight was totally destroyed. In the course of time, the inflammation began to spread to the left eye, and to prevent the certain fatal influence the other eye was cut out. Upon careful examination a hideous discovery was made. Within the member, back of the corner, was found a tapeworm. This the dog had probably picked up while licking some diseased and foul object when away from home, and had transferred it on his return to his mistress' cheek.

Cats and dogs are known to be indiscriminate and careless in the choice of objects on which they exercise their tongues. Then, on account of their zeal in licking the hands and faces of their masters, great danger lies in the transmission of parasites. Contagion by this means is simple and easy, and it is marvelous that a greater amount of hideous parasite disease has not been the result.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Two Barrels of Flour.

A Barton (Vt.) wife made the following from a barrel of flour: 150 pies (mince, apple, custard, etc.), 5 chicken pies, 89 apple dumplings, 11 jelly rolls, 18 cakes, 24 dozen ginger snaps, 67 dozen doughnuts, 20 dozen cookies; and this from another barrel of flour: 86 loaves of bread, 634 rolls and biscuits, 24 finger rolls, 20 pies, 7 dozen cookies, 6½ dozen popovers, 25 dozen griddle cakes and 6½ flour grins.—N. Y. Sun.

## His Subsequent Action.

Sensitive Tourist—Supposing I tell you a liar, what would you undermention the fact to first time I saw him.—

pearances. (air cut)—Shave? ve myself. (ly)—Oh, I thought rely suffering with some kind.—Cleveland

## FOREBODINGS OF REPUBLICANS.

In a Quandary as to How to Increase the Revenue.

After the bitterness with which the republicans have denounced the Wilson act and the confidence with which they proclaimed their intentions to raise more revenue for the tariff, it seems strange to hear the Washington correspondent of a republican paper like the St. Louis Globe-Democrat writing guardedly about the financial situation.

"It is popular," he remarks truly, "to hold the tariff responsible for national ills." There is now a determined effort to increase the revenue, but "if the expenses of this government had been held down to what they were in 1896, we would have had a surplus of \$60,000,000 last year, instead of a deficit of \$40,000,000."

The exact amount of the deficit last year, by the way, was given elsewhere in the same paper as only \$26,000,000. But the essential point is that the extravagant expenditures of congress are responsible for the deficit. In fact, the correspondent is forced to admit that "probably the McKinley tariff would have failed, and certainly the tariff that preceded the McKinley tariff would not have furnished the revenue for such an addition as has been made to the expenditures."

This is certainly a conservative statement. For the McKinley tariff still holds the record for a deficit creator, by having fallen behind \$75,000,000 in its last year. The result is that "to-day there is grave doubt in the minds of the members of the ways and means committee whether they can frame a tariff bill which will be equal to the revenue-raising demand this increase in expenditures makes upon it."

Naturally, for since lowering the tariff did not increase the imports sufficiently to raise the required revenue, it is difficult to accomplish the increase of imports by raising the tariff. And the task is rendered harder by the necessity of a diminishing the imports even while increasing them. The feat would be considered impossible for the editorial assurance of the same paper that though nobody knows how it is to be accomplished, the country has faith in the ability of the republican members of the ways and means committee to do it. If so, they ought not to be wasting their time in congress when they could make \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 a month in business. But it will be noticed that they have "grave doubts" of their ability to frame a tariff that will produce enough revenue when business is stagnating and congress is trying to see how much it can spend.—Kansas City Times.

## TROUBLE FOR M'KINLEY.

Some Knotty Points in the Wilson Law for Him to Handle.

Mr. McKinley will have trouble in finding data upon which to base his message calling an extra session of congress to tinker with the tariff.

According to the major's favorite theory in political economy, the source of prosperity is the home market and the sign of it is the diminution of the imports of foreign goods.

When the major comes to look at the figures he will find that under the Wilson law there is a steady decline in imports. Low as the import record of last year was, it is going lower at a rapid rate this year. At the port of New York, the imports for this month have been falling under those of the same period last year at the rate of about \$4,000,000 a week.

On the other hand, the major will find that while the imports have been diminishing the exports have been increasing. The foreign trade of the country increased last year millions of dollars.

If these facts mean anything beyond well-known market conditions they mean that prohibition of foreign goods and the consequent heavy taxation of the people to fill the pockets of the favored few are not needed to keep the home market for American manufacturers; that under freer trade the American manufacturers can retain the home market and capture the foreign markets.

If the major urges higher tariff taxes for revenue purposes, the decreasing revenues of his own law will damn his argument. The fact is, he is practically reduced to the plain statement that we ought to have higher taxes because Hanna promised them to the "parties" who lent their purses to the republican party.—St. Louis Republic.

The new McKinley tariff, with its rates increasing the price of woolen goods, will come up for vote about the time that the heats of summer are upon us. But the memory of these zero days of winter will remain with the people and they will protest against the proposed taxation of comfort and health and against the scheme which would compel them to resort to shoddy or cotton for the sake of the Ohio shepherds, in place of the honest woolsens which they wear to-day.—Boston Post.

The matterings of revolt which come from Washington against the way of Speaker Reed were to be expected. It is inevitable that if an arbitrary control of a deliberative body is put into the hands of any man the people who do not get what they want will be discontented. The fact is, as a student of the house knows, that long since ceased to be a body of debate.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## SHERMAN AS PREMIER.

The Selection of the Ohioan Regarded as a Blunder.

It is a source of wonder to many that Mr. Sherman can be regarded as a safe man in an important government position. The views of these persons are mirrored in a reference to the senator's record by the Indianapolis Sentinel, which exclaims at the appointment, and says: "He (Sherman) has tangled up the financial system of the country to such an extent that no living man thus far has disentangled it. Give him time and opportunity as secretary of state and he will leave to his successors such a mess of imbroglis with foreign countries that a Talleyrand would fail to solve and settle. How the wily old Buckeye succeeds in 'fooling' so many people pretty much all the time is beyond our ken."

There is some reason in this view of Senator Sherman's case. He was undoubtedly an important factor in the creation of the financial legislation under which the government now transacts business and which is admitted on all sides to embody an unsafe and altogether objectionable system. The trouble in which the country was plunged nearly four years ago, and from which it has not begun to recover, is traced to the existing financial laws in the making of which Mr. Sherman's influence was a potent influence. In view of this, it is not to be wondered at that the proposal to make the Ohio senator secretary of state is the cause of some apprehension throughout the country. He seems to be a man whose opinions waver, and it is never a difficult matter to quote him in favor of all sides of any of those stable public questions that are of permanent interest and importance. We have had Mr. Sherman for and against a protective tariff, for and against the maintenance of a single gold standard, and, as a matter of fact, he is widely looked upon as a statesman with a tendency to vacillate. Whether or not such a man is fitted for the post of secretary of state in the present critical condition of international affairs is a question that is reasonably open to discussion, and there is nothing singular in the existence of a widespread conviction that his appointment to that post will amount to a mistake if not a serious blunder.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

## FOR DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Leading Feature of the Platform for 1900.

The accomplishment of the full and complete restoration of silver to its time-honored place as money, side by side with gold, is the fixed purpose of the democratic party. This will be the leading feature of the platform of 1900 as it was for 1896. Our opponents will talk of international agreement for bimetalism, and international conferences may be held, but the real purpose of all such expedients will be to deceive the people and gain time to more securely fasten upon them the clutch of the gold standard. The democratic shibboleth will be independent action for bimetalism on the part of America, spurning to be the follower and tool of Great Britain or any other foreign nation.

The object and purpose of the campaign which began right where it left off in November, 1896, and will continue until November, 1900, may be epitomized in these words: The repeal of all laws by which silver has been demonetized and its use as money abridged, the prohibition of all discriminations by the government or any of its officers against either gold or silver, and the admission of both metals to the right of free and unlimited coinage at our mints at the ratio of sixteen to one, with full power for all the money thus coined as legal tender for all public dues and in all transactions of the citizen.

This will not be debasement or repudiation, as the gold standard advocates exclaim. It will simply put a stop to the money power scheme of continued contraction, and, as democracy believes, will provide for a healthy enlargement of the volume of money on a sound basis.—Illinois State Register.

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

A curious public would be glad to know what Mr. Platt's programme was in case the major cuts up rough.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

Gen. Alger says that the old disagreement between him and Senator Sherman has entirely died out. Nothing has been heard from Senator Sherman yet.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The textile industry appears to have done pretty well during 1899, in spite of all unfavorable conditions. There were 207 new mills constructed, against 198 in the preceding year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

After their liberal contributions to the campaign which they supposed had brought a victory to them, the trusts must be rather astonished at the feeling that has been developed against them since election.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The presence of Gen. Alger and John Sherman in McKinley's cabinet will be a great demonstration of their skill and judgment. The negro delegation will be a great demonstration of the fact that the negro is not a danger to the white race.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

How to make a specialty of it. We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure, O. F. J. CHENEY & Co., 100 N. 3rd St., Toledo, O.

W. E. the undersigned, a Jew, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"It is certainly wonderful how much science can do for us." "Yes, Mrs. Frontrow has learned to hypnotize her baby, and she didn't miss a club meeting the whole week."—Cleveland Record.

Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets. On February 15th and 16th, March 1st, 2nd, 13th and 16th, April 5th, 6th, 10th and 20th, May 3rd, 4th, 17th and 18th, 1899, Home-seekers' excursion tickets will be sold by the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R.R., to nearly every point in the West, North and Northwest, South and Southwest at rates of about one fare for the round trip.

Packets contemplating a trip will do well to see or write to the A. & C. R.R. agent for rates of fare, limits of tickets and full information, or to the undersigned, C. F. DALY, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

BREATHLESS HUNTER. "I say, boy, did you see a rabbit run by here?" "Yes, sir." "Hunter." "How long ago?" "Boy, I think it'd be three years next Christmas."—The Bits.

The inauguration of President McKinley will attract many prominent individuals to Washington. You can attend very cheaply, and enjoy a most satisfactory trip, by going via the B. & O. S. W. R.R. Tickets good going March 1, 2 and 3, and good returning including March 8, at special low rates for this occasion, with a Splendid Train Service. Make up your parties, and for further information, consult any agent B. & O. S. W. R.R. Write for guide to Washington, to J. M. CHESBROUGH, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

"I HAVE two friends who never talk behind my back. You may think you have a greater number, but probably you are mistaken."—Drake Watson.

SAIZER'S GERMAN COFFEE BERRY. A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by the John A. Saizer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamp and this notice. [R]

Ten man who always does his best will find a ready demand for the things that he can do.—Rams Horn.

A. W. McGORMICK & SONS, Pension Attorneys, whose advertisement appears every other week in this paper, are at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Washington, D. C. They are thoroughly reliable.

First stopped for permanent cure. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 163 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Send Tenx—Reply—"I do hope that I can smoke in the next world." Reply—"I've no doubt that you will be accommodated." Detroit Free Press.

It stings and sore, St. Jacobs Oil will cure you. Won't lose a day. The cure is sure.

The devil's hardest blows are aimed at the nose.—Rams Horn.

Coccarins stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, etc.

In Winter—"Papa, what is the glad and?" "Five trumps and a long suit."—Chicago Record.

It may come last, but St. Jacobs Oil is the best to cure sprains. It ought to be first.

"Can you read French?" "Er—not a word."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health. Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function poisons the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent inherited tendencies to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waist oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore these signs! If you do, you will be following your daughter to the grave, for she will die!

This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the tell-tale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave me, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have my color. I am completely cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I can thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

## Small Prices for Vehicles and Harness.

The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind., have for 24 years been selling their goods direct to consumers at factory prices. Horse owners should send for large, free catalogue that will save them money.

KIRSON—"Ah, there is a lovely girl, Miss Lulu. Her face is her fortune." Catesby—"Um! She must have made an assignment lately."—Philadelphia North American.

## No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

The greatest obligation of the parent to the child is to give it a safe example.—Rams Horn.

KNOCKED out by lumbago? It's because you don't cure it with St. Jacobs Oil.

It may sometimes cost you a good deal to do right, but it will be sure to cost you more not to do it.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Turn nice things that are said about a dead man fool no one; not even his widow.—Athens Globe.

## Blood

That is pure, rich and full of vitality feeds the nerves and gives strength to all the organs. Therefore keep the blood pure by taking

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

## America's Crownless King!

Those who attend the inauguration of President McKinley should go to Washington via the Chesapeake & Ohio R.R. as it is the only line combining every essential feature of an attractive, quick, varied and economical journey. Of historic interest and best track and train service.

"F. F. V. Limited." The most famous railroad train of America. For rates and other information address C. B. RYAN, A. G. P. A., C. & O. R.R., Cincinnati, O.

GREAT WORD CONTEST \$2,000 to \$600 to be won by the winning team. For more particulars, apply to the National Word Contest, 100 N. 3rd St., Toledo, O.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! Also quick cure for all other ailments. Send for book at 10c. to Dr. J. C. Stephens, 100 N. 3rd St., Toledo, O.

OPIUM, HABIT DRUNKENNESS cured. DR. J. C. STEPHENS, 100 N. 3rd St., Toledo, O.

OH, YES; WE USE IT. YUCATAN.



## A GREAT STRUCTURE.

Spans the Harlem River at New York City.

Completion of the New York Central's Four-Track Draw-Bridge and an Immense Steel Viaduct.

One of the most remarkable feats of engineering on record is just completed, and the passenger entering New York from the north now rides over one of the grandest examples of steel railway construction yet accomplished in this age of marvelous results in that direction.

Going south, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, the tracks of the New York Central begin to rise gradually, and at One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth street they cross the Harlem river on the new four-track steel draw-bridge, at an elevation of 24 feet above high tide.

This massive structure is remarkable in being the first four-track draw-bridge ever constructed, and is the



END VIEW OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S NEW FOUR-TRACK STEEL DRAW-BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, GREATER NEW YORK, THE LARGEST STRUCTURE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

largest bridge of the kind in the world. It is 400 feet long and weighs 2,500 tons. The draw-bridge is 58 feet 6 inches wide, from center to center of outside trusses, and is carried on three very heavy trusses. Between the central and each of the two side trusses is a clear space of 26 feet, which permits the passage of two sets of double tracks. The floor is corrugated, and the rails are bolted to it on steel tie plates. The trusses of the draw-bridge span are 64 feet high in the center and 25 feet high at each end. At the highest part of these trusses is situated the engine house, which contains two oscillating double-cylinder engines, which turn the draw and can be worked together or separately, so that if one should break down at any time, the other can do the work.

From One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street south the four new tracks run over the steel viaduct to One Hundred and Tenth street, and thence by the stone viaduct to One Hundred and Sixth street, where they strike the level of the present four-track line.

The work of building this massive structure, which is here illustrated,



SIDE VIEW OF THE NEW FOUR-TRACK STEEL DRAW-BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.

began September 1, 1893, and has continued without cessation until now, and will cost when completed considerably more than \$3,000,000. The completion of the new work will permit the opening of all cross streets under the railway and so permit a perfectly free passage for street traffic.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, which has become a great thoroughfare, will be entirely free, as the trains which heretofore crossed it at grade will pass over it at an elevation that will allow street cars and all traffic perfect freedom. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street the tracks will cross the street 14 feet above the level of the street, and at this point a magnificent passenger station is to be built, extending from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, under the four-track viaduct.

This improvement will be of immense value to the entire state—in fact, to the whole country—as the bridge, being so high above the water, will never have to be opened except when large steamers or vessels with masts are to pass

through, canal boats, barges, and a ample room to go under it is closed.

After, having been declared a ship canal, the secretary issued orders that all tugboats, flag-boats, and other vessels, to enable them to pass under the bridge while it is closed, he has also ordered that the bridge shall not be opened between the hours of seven and ten o'clock in the morning, and four and seven in the afternoon, except for police, fire or government vessels, the hours named covering the great business traffic in and out of the city, the important suburban trains as well as the principal suburban trains arriving and departing during those hours. This will avoid delays, which have been, at times, very annoying, and permit of much faster service than could have been maintained under the old arrangements; and, as speed is one of the principal factors in travel in this age, this feature will prove an important one.

Quite a number of the great improvements which have recently been made in the northern part of the city can be seen from the trains as they pass over



END VIEW OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S NEW FOUR-TRACK STEEL DRAW-BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, GREATER NEW YORK, THE LARGEST STRUCTURE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

the new viaduct. Among them are Grant's tomb, St. Luke's hospital and the buildings of Barnard college and Columbia college, on Morningside Heights, and very soon the grand structure of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be observed. Further north, and on the west side of the Harlem river, the now famous speedway is under construction and approaching completion; the magnificent High bridge, Washington bridge, M. Comb's dam bridge and the viaduct leading to it from the north are works of art, as well as of great utility, under which the trains pass, and on the right may be seen the buildings of the University of the City of New York, Webb's Sailors' home, and hundreds of other new buildings of less importance. North of the Harlem river, on the Harlem division, is Bronx park, which is to contain the great botanical gardens and zoological gardens of Greater New York, and within a few years this portion of the city will offer attractions which will be unsurpassed in their character by any city in the world.

Greater New York, which is 19 miles

## IT IS ALL BOSH.

An "Expert" Begins Again That Old Talk of Over Supply.

There is no more egregious blunderer than the so-called qualified expert. Expert testimony has become the laughing stock of our courts. By gazing too long on one special branch of a subject the expert's judgment becomes warped till his own specialty assumes undue importance in his eyes. Its details are magnified and his views of other lines of thought are proportionately narrowed.

Nowhere do we find a more striking example of this truth than in the science of finance. A recent editorial in the Philadelphia Press affords a good instance. The Press prides itself on its keen financial editorials, which are written by one of the best informed men in the country on some phases of the question, but one who bases his views mainly if not entirely on the condition of affairs on the various stock exchanges.

In discussing the present situation he says: "The capital so long in hiding has begun to move into new enterprises. In November, state, county and municipal bonds sold to the amount of \$34,000,000 and the New York banks expanded their loans \$65,000,000 in the same months, etc. This return of capital to active use will quicken every form of industry, etc."

This is the stock brokers' idea of prosperity—a demand for bonds and a plentiful use of borrowed money. But we read on in the same editorial we find other statements which the writer has apparently overlooked in his desire to be a prophet of prosperity. He says: "Last week, as for a week before, the general course of prices was downward. Wheat fell three cents a bushel, recovering a cent on Saturday. Corn lost half a cent a bushel during the week. Lard and pork both fell. Cotton lost six eighths of a cent a pound," etc., etc. "Hides have fallen seven and one-fourth per cent, in two weeks. In fact the general course of prices is downward. Railroad earnings are also low for November and show no signs of advance as yet."

Trying to account for the anomaly of low prices and prosperity he goes on to say that with the exception of wheat, which is abnormally high, owing to the famine in India, as every one knows, there is an over supply of all the commodities. Grain, cotton, sugar, coffee, etc., have all been piling up while the demand has not increased. In some cases prices have been held up by combinations of manufacturers, but in such cases sales have fallen off proportionately. Meanwhile the treasury deficit for the year is \$41,000,000.

Thus we have a condition of "prosperity" where our national income is too small by \$41,000,000 to meet the demands upon it and our national resources are being lowered by a decrease in our earning power as measured by the prices of our staple commodities and the earnings of our great railroads and factories. Is not this prosperity the prosperity of the spendthrift who is spending more than his income and infringing each year on his capital? Every month shows a growing black storm cloud of debt, while hovering about like vultures after carrion are the keen faces of the pawnbrokers waiting the end which is sure to come. This is the only prosperity that we can find evidence of in the Press editorial and it comports so thoroughly with the expectations of all bimetallicists that our only disappointment arises from the inability of the writer to appreciate the situation he has himself described. — Western Journal.

## MEXICAN PROSPERITY.

Bank Failures, Bond Issues and Trust Roubertes Not a Feature of It.

The condition of business affairs in Mexico is in striking contrast to that of this country. The Mexican newspapers state that every business enterprise in that republic is prospering, and that traffic of all kinds is booming, with large returns on judicious investments. While the goldite journals of this country are recognizing the situation here, and declaring that the people must get down to hard pan, the Mexican journals are boasting of the opportunities there for industry and capital.

The Mexican Herald, of a recent date, contains the following editorial article, which will be read with interest, because it is Mexican testimony in regard to business conditions as they exist in that country. The Herald is published in the City of Mexico. It says:

It is interesting to note that just as Mexico is spreading her silver-tipped wings for a higher flight into the upper air of a healthy prosperity, great American journals are telling their readers that the United States is no longer a virgin country of vast and unexploited resources, and that "the American people must now begin to reckon with the conditions that surround older civilizations." Here is the philosophic Springfield Republican, which has got over its battle-heat acquired in trying to elect Hanna's combination, saying: "Already the returns to be expected from safe investments are approaching the English level, and we can never hope to lift them to the rates of interest that once prevailed here. We are experiencing lots of trouble in the slow process of settling down to this day of smaller things, and it is time for people to begin to exercise a philosophic spirit in dealing with the situation. The acceptance of the inevitable always begets a certain degree of calmness of mind."

The Republican should fold its tent and bring its intellectual outfit to Mexico. Here we are looking for the days of greater things; we have bigger banks than any in the United States; we have more hopeful pioneers of industry; our great capitalists are planning every day something new, and they have a habit of getting dividends out of their enterprises. The treasury is full,

and a surplus confronts us! Minister Limantour finds the finances so satisfactory that he abandons some of the economic theories of his day of "smaller things." President Diaz's ample brain is teeming with progressive ideas, and he is letting them out daily. You can get good interest on your money here, and the trusts and combines of the United States have not all crossed the border with sharp teeth set like a pack of hungry wolves eager to fatten on Mexican prosperity.

Mexico stands a great, big, luminous, solid silver example of sound government, sound finance and sound money.

This article from the Mexican Herald confirms the statements made in the letters the Illinois State Register has published from its correspondent, Hon. Thomas Cooper, who is carefully investigating the actual condition of affairs as they exist in our sister republic beyond the Rio Grande. It is very evident that "free silver" is not hurting business there. There are no "bank failures," no "bond issues," no "trust robberies;" but business men are devoting their time and money to legitimate business enterprises with profitable results.

## THE WAY IT STANDS.

Attitude of Europe in Regard to Establishing International Bimetallism.

A great deal has been said and written about international bimetalism since Senator Wolcott called upon Mr. McKinley and was assured by the president-elect that his administration would do its utmost to further the cause of silver coinage by the commercial nations, but the following from the Denver Times makes the best analysis of the situation we have seen, and it is well worth a careful perusal. The Times says: It is worth while to state the exact condition of bimetallic prospects in the countries with which the international negotiations will have to be prosecuted. Since 1892, when the last bimetallic conference was held, the German reichstag has adopted a resolution favorable to a renewal of the conference; so also has the French chamber of deputies.

The Meline ministry is favorable to the double standard. So also are Messrs. Balfour and Chaplin, two influential members of the Salisbury ministry in England.

But while the German reichstag seems thus to stand favorable, the German chancellor, after months of negotiation with Great Britain, has declared that the bimetallicists of his country are right in holding that the reopening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver must be a condition precedent to any international action in favor of the white metal, but that there is little prospect that Great Britain will consent to this move. Also, while France may be said to be willing to further bimetallic negotiations, the ministry of that country refuses to take a step without the cooperation of Germany. Great Britain, on the other hand, states that while it is willing to consider the proposition to reopen the mints, it will not proceed to such a limit without an international concert in behalf of bimetallicism, that concert to take the form of an international bimetallic league. A late declaration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is the authority for the attitude of Great Britain.

Thus, it will be perceived that France is willing if Germany is willing and Germany is willing if Great Britain will reopen the mints of India to the free coinage of silver, and Great Britain will reopen the mints if both France and Germany will see to it that a bimetallic league between the three nations is formed. Beyond this situation there is absolutely no hope for an international agreement. But it may be said in Senator Wolcott's behalf that there is no reason why diplomacy should not accomplish a union between three nations, any one of which is willing, provided the others are willing. The United States has not been considered very actively in the negotiations between the European powers, but if, through the committee now existing in Washington, this country should take the initiative and invite the European nations to confer with it, it is not impossible that satisfactory results may be wrought.

## LIKE A CONGESTIVE CHILL.

Scarcity of Money Compared to That in — A Lesson from the Railroads.

Thirty-four railroads, representing a capitalization of \$275,000,000, went bankrupt during 1896, and passed into the hands of receivers.

Was it a low tariff and the importation of foreign goods which led to this result? Or was it the financial stringency?

The railroad recognizes no tariff. It handles either foreign or domestic goods on equal terms. Importations from abroad would mean that the railroads would do their share of the distributing.

No, the tariff cannot be held responsible for the railroad failures of 1896.

But when the people have no money they neither travel nor buy goods. Consequently dull times affect the railroads severely. With more money the railroads would have largely increased both passenger and freight receipts.

A congestive chill may not be quite as dangerous as the pneumonia, but it is very uncomfortable. And the scarcity of money is the congestive chill which is shaking business in every direction, and causing want, misery and woe. — Philadelphia Item.

## Right You Are.

Even if they were 50-cent dollars you could get some of them, and that's more than you can do with a 200-cent dollar. — Canton (O.) News-Democrat.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

"What is wit?" asked Lord Chatham. "A good thing well applied, just as if you gave me the living of —," replied a sound divine.

"A man recently drank a pint of yeast in mistake for a pint of butter-milk. He rose three hours earlier than usual next morning." — Tit-Bits.

"The Husband (during the quarrel): — 'You're always making bargains. Was there ever a time when you didn't?' The Wife: — 'Yes, sir; on my wedding day.'" — Tit-Bits.

"Stage News." — "Did you know that Henry Irving had sprained one of his knees?" "Yes; now he will have to make gestures with his arms." — Chicago Record.

"Prisoner at the bar," said his lordship, solemnly, having donned the black cap, "you will shortly have to appear before another, and—perhaps—a better judge." — Household Words.

"Do you mean to say that your daughter hasn't told you that she was engaged to me?" "No. I told her not to bother me with those affairs unless she intended to get married." — Life.

"Another View." — "Don't you think it would encourage men if they could read their obituaries while they are alive?" "No; they would get so conceited that we couldn't live with them." — Chicago Record.

"He's a very interesting young man," remarked the elderly gentleman; "very pushing and alert. He belongs to the rising generation." "I shouldn't have dreamed it," replied Miss Cayenne. "Indeed?" "No. From his manners I should not have hesitated about concluding that the rising generation belonged to him." — Washington Star.

"Gadwell." — "Do you see much difference in Deville since his conversion?" "Fittion." "Oh, yes; a great difference. When he kicks out a tenant now he tells him how sorry he is to be obliged to disturb him; he used to be quite rough in his manner." "Gadwell." — "But he kicks him out just the same, I suppose?" "Fittion." "Of course; you can't expect a man to carry his religion so far as to let it interfere with his business." — Boston Transcript.

## SOLD BY THE MILLION.

Shoe Eyelets Manufactured by Machinery at a Rapid Rate.

There are many things that are sold by the gross, and not a few that are sold by the thousand, but there are not many that are sold by the million. Among the things that are so sold, however, are shoe eyelets.

Shoe eyelets are made of brass, by machines whose operation is almost entirely automatic. Three or four machines are required to produce the eyelet in the form in which it is sold, the brass being fed into the first machine in thin flat strips. As sold to the shoe manufacturer, the eyelet is turned down at one end only. The eyelets look as much as anything like so many little hats with narrow brims and without any tops in the crowns. The upper end of the crown, which is like the end of a little cylinder, is put through the eyelet hole in the shoe, the finished brim or flange of the eyelet resting against the leather upon the outside. After the eyelet has been thus put in place its inner end is turned down upon the leather by a machine made for that purpose. In the manufacture of the eyelets a number of very slight vertical indentations are made equal distances apart in the outside of the eyelet around the smooth straight end. When the shoe machine smashes down the inner side of the eyelet the metal parts at these indentations and is spread uniformly, thus giving it a secure hold.

Eyelets are made of various sizes in diameter and of various lengths of shank or cylinder, according to the thickness of the material with which they are to be used, and after they come from the machines they are finished in great variety. Some are finished white—these are silver-plated; some are gilt finished and some are coppered. Eyelets are japanned in black or in various shades of russet; they are, in fact, in any size and of any color that may be desired. Sooner or later the japanning wears off, exposing the brass. There are now made shoe eyelets that are covered with celluloid, which keep their color, but these are more expensive than the kinds commonly used.

Shoe eyelets are packed in boxes containing 1,000, 10,000, 100,000, 250,000 and 500,000 each. Eyelets of the kind most commonly used are sold, according to sizes and styles, at prices ranging from \$60 to \$135 a million. Some of the celluloid-covered eyelets sell for as much as \$300 a million.

The sale of shoe eyelets depends, of course, somewhat upon the prevailing style of shoe. When button shoes are more generally worn not so many shoe eyelets are sold, but the number sold is always very large.

Eyelets are made for a wide variety of uses, up to the great eyelets that are sewed into the corners of the sails, through which the sail is lashed to the end of the boom or yard. Taking them all together the number is enormous. Of shoe eyelets alone there are in this country some thousands sold annually. — N. Y. Sun.

## Lions Are Left.

It was the belief of nearly all lions were watched them closely, and desired to stay away from the lion's den. — N. Y. Sun.



# THE HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN. KY.

## PETS SPREAD DISEASE.

Many Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Other Maladies Traced to Cats.

A common cause of the widespread prevalence of infectious diseases has been traced to an unusual and unexpected source. It has been found that cats and other household pets are responsible for the scattering of the microbes of contagious disease.

Household pets are in the habit of wandering out of doors, even when the most careful vigilance is kept over them. Cats and dogs especially are in the habit of taking nocturnal excursions to garbage-laden alleys and into the very central point of disease and contagion. They have a peculiar penchant for making daily calls at our neighbor's house, especially when encouraged to come for the sake of entertaining a sick child.

Cats, more particularly than dogs, on account of their domestic habits, have long been suspected of being a partial factor in conveying infection. Physicians and students have of late begun a series of investigations where-with to prove their well-founded suspicions. And they have inaugurated a crusade against any sort of living thing in the way of a pet, to prevent their incursion and extension where there is disease.

Careful investigation has proved that a great part of the diphtheria prevalent in the city and nearly all of the scarlet fever has been traced to cats. They not only are subject to the disease itself, but are also the means of a direct transference of microbes. But diphtheria and scarlet fever contagion has not been the sole extent of the evil. Several cases of smallpox have been reported by health officers in different parts of the country which have been brought about in the same way, that is, by a cat from an infected house bringing disease to the family of a neighbor. Another case is reported in Chicago of contagion where a rabbit was loaned as a plaything to a child with measles. Later the innocent dumb beast was sent back, carrying death in its very contact, through the thoughtlessness and ignorance of both families concerned.

Innumerable cases of deadly typhus have been met with which have been induced by the same means. Yet people continue to wonder at the spread of disease, and in their criminal carelessness permit their household pets to wander about at liberty. Medical journals have been argued, of course, by the reports of investigators, and by vigorous editorials and reports of specific cases are trying to warn the community at least against a terrible and newly unearthed evil. French publications have off red their assistance in the crusade. Considerable space was given to a peculiar case of a seamstress in Paris, who, in her solitude and loneliness, was in the habit of permitting her dog to lick her face. At one time her pet, who was a large St. Bernard, remained away a whole week from the protecting roof of his mistress. On his return her joy was so unbounded that she fondled him more than ever. Suddenly she was attacked with a severe inflammation of the right eye. The cause was unknown. Several oculists were visited and consulted, but the treatment in every case was unsuccessful. The right eye became a swollen, hideous mass, and the sight was totally destroyed. In the course of time, the inflammation began to spread to the left eye, and to prevent the certain fatal influence the other eye was cut out. Upon careful examination a hideous discovery was made. Within the member, back of the corner, was found a tapeworm. This the dog had probably picked up while licking some diseased and foul object when away from home, and had transferred it on his return to his mistress's cheek.

Cats and dogs are known to be indiscriminate and careless in the choice of objects on which they exercise their tongues. Then, on account of their zeal in licking the hands and faces of their masters, great danger lies in the transmission of parasites. Contagion by this means is simple and easy, and it is marvelous that a greater amount of hideous parasitic disease has not been the result. —Chicago Times-Herald.

## Two Barrels of Flour.

A Barton (Vt.) wife made the following from a barrel of flour: 120 pies (apple, custard, etc.), 5 chicken pies, 89 apple dumplings, 11 jelly rolls, 15 cakes, 24 dozen ginger snaps, 67 dozen doughnuts, 20 dozen cookies; and this from another barrel of flour: 86 loaves of bread, 634 rolls and biscuits, 24 finger rolls, 20 pies, 7 dozen cookies, 67 dozen soporers, 25 dozen griddle cakes and 6 in flour gems. —N. Y. Sun.

## His Subsequent Action.

Stive Tourist—Supposing I all you a liar, what would you

indermention the fact to

rst time I saw him.

pearances.

air cut)—Shave?

ve myself.

ly)—Oh, I thought

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## FOREBODINGS OF REPUBLICANS.

In a Quandary as to How to Increase the Revenue.

After the bitterness with which the republicans have denounced the Wilson act and the confidence with which they proclaimed their intentions to raise more revenue for the tariff, it seems strange to hear the Washington correspondent of a republican paper like the St. Louis Globe-Democrat writing guardedly about the financial situation.

"It is popular," he remarks truly, "to hold the tariff responsible for national ills." There is now a determined effort to increase the revenue, but "if the expenses of this government had been held down to what they were in 1896, we would have had a surplus of \$60,000,000 last year, instead of a deficit of \$10,000,000."

The exact amount of the deficit last year, by the way, was given elsewhere in the same paper as only \$26,000,000. But the essential point is that the extravagant expenditures of congress are responsible for the deficit. In fact, the correspondent is forced to admit that "probably the McKinley tariff would have failed, and certainly the tariff that preceded the McKinley tariff would not have furnished the revenue for such an addition as has been made to the expenditures."

This is certainly a conservative statement. For the McKinley tariff still holds the record for a deficit creator, by having fallen behind \$10,000,000 in its last year. The result is that "to-day there is grave doubt in the minds of the members of the ways and means committee whether they can frame a tariff bill which will be equal to the revenue raising demand this increase in expenditures makes upon it."

Naturally, for since lowering the tariff did not increase the imports sufficiently to raise the required revenue, it is difficult to accomplish the increase of imports by raising the tariff. And the task is rendered harder by the necessity of diminishing the imports even while increasing them. The feat would be considered impossible but for the editorial assurance of the same paper that though nobody knows how it is to be accomplished, the country has faith in the ability of the republican members of the ways and means committee to do it. If so, they ought not to be wasting their time in congress when they could make \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 a month in business. But it will be noticed that they have "grave doubts" of their ability to frame a tariff that will produce enough revenue when business is stagnating and congress is trying to see how much it can spend. —Kansas City Times.

## TROUBLE FOR MCKINLEY.

Some Knotty Points in the Wilson Law for Him to Handle.

Maj. McKinley will have trouble in finding data upon which to base his message calling an extra session of congress to tinker with the tariff.

According to the major's favorite theory in political economy, the source of prosperity is the home market and the sign of it is the diminution of the imports of foreign goods.

When the major comes to look at the figures he will find that under the Wilson law there is a steady decline in imports. Low as the import record of last year was, it is going lower at a rapid rate this year. At the port of New York the imports for this month have been falling under those of the same period last year at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a week.

On the other hand, the major will find that while the imports have been diminishing the exports have been increasing. The foreign trade of the country increased last year millions of dollars.

If these facts mean anything beyond well-known market conditions, they mean that prohibition of foreign goods and the consequent heavy taxation of the people to fill the pockets of the favored few are not needed to keep the home market for American manufacturers; that under freer trade the American manufacturers can retain the home market and capture the foreign markets.

If the major urges higher tariff taxes for revenue purposes, the decreasing revenues of his own law will damn his argument. The fact is, he is practically reduced to the plain statement that we ought to have higher taxes because Hanna promised them to the "patrons" who lent their names to the republican party. —St. Louis Republic.

The new McKinley tariff, with its rates increasing the price of woolen goods, will come up for vote about the time that the heats of summer are upon us. But the memory of these zero days of winter will remain with the people and they will protest against the proposed taxation of comfort and health and against the scheme which would compel them to resort to shoddy or cotton for the sake of the Ohio sheriffs, in place of the honest woolsens, which they wear to-day. —Boston Post.

The mutterings of revolt, which some from Washington against the sway of Speaker Reed were to be expected. It is inevitable that if an arbitrary control of a deliberative body is put into the hands of any man the people who do not get what they want will be discontented. The fact is, as a student of the house knows, that long since ceased to be a body of debate. —Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## SHERMAN AS PREMIER.

The Selection of the Ohioan Regarded as a Blunder.

It is a source of wonder to many that Mr. Sherman can be regarded as a safe man in an important government position. The views of these persons are mirrored in a reference to the senator's record by the Indianapolis Sentinel, which exclaims at the appointment and says: "He (Sherman) has tangled up the financial system of the country to such an extent that no living man thus far has disentangled it. Give him time and opportunity as secretary of state and he will leave to his successors such a mess of indistinguishable foreign countries that a Talleyrand would fail to solve and settle. How the wily old Buckeye succeeds in 'fooling' so many people pretty much all the time is beyond our ken."

There is some reason in this view of Senator Sherman's case. He was undoubtedly an important factor in the creation of the financial legislation under which the government now transacts business and which is indelible on all sides to embody an unchangeable and objectionable system. The trouble in which the country was plunged nearly four years ago, and from which it has not begun to recover, is traced to the existing financial laws in the making of which Mr. Sherman's influence was a potent influence. In view of this, it is not to be wondered at that the proposal to make the Ohio senator secretary of state is the cause of some apprehension throughout the country. It seems to be a man whose opinions waver, and it is never a difficult matter to quote him in favor of all sides of any of those stable public questions that are of permanent interest and importance. We have had Mr. Sherman for and against a protective tariff; for and against the maintenance of a single gold standard, and, as a matter of fact, he is widely looked upon as a statesman with a tendency to vacillate. Whether or not such a man is fitted for the post of secretary of state in the present critical condition of international affairs is a question that is reasonably open to discussion, and there is nothing singular in the existence of a widespread conviction that his appointment to that post will amount to a mistake if not a serious blunder. —Birmingham (N. Y.) Leader.

## FOR DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Leading Feature of the Platform for 1900.

The accomplishment of the full and complete restoration of silver to its true honored place as money, side by side with gold, is the fixed purpose of the democratic party. This will be the leading feature of the platform of 1900 as it was for 1896. Our opponents will talk of international agreement for bimetalism, and international conferences may be held, but the real purpose of all such expedients will be to deceive the people and put time to more secretly fasten upon them the clutch of the gold standard. The democratic shibboleth will be independent action for bimetalism on the part of America, spurning to be the follower and tool of Great Britain or any other foreign nation.

The object and purpose of the campaign which began right where it left off in November, 1896, and will continue until November, 1900, may be epitomized in these words: The repeal of all laws by which silver has been demonetized and its use as money abridged, the prohibition of all discriminations by the government or any of its officers against either gold or silver, and the admission of both metals to the right of free and unlimited coinage at our mints at the ratio of sixteen to one, with full power for all the money thus coined as legal tender for all public dues and in all transactions of the citizen.

This will not be debasement or repudiation, as the gold standard advocates exclaim. It will simply put a stop to the money power scheme of continued contraction, and, as democracy believes, will provide for a healthy enlargement of the volume of money on a sound basis. —Illinois State Register.

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

A curious public would be glad to know what Mr. Platt's programme will be in case the major cuts up rough. —Birmingham (N. Y.) Leader.

Gen. Alger says that the old disagreement between him and Senator Sherman has entirely died out. Nothing has been heard from Senator Sherman yet. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

The textile industry appears to have done pretty well during 1899, in spite of all unfavorable conditions. There were 207 new mills constructed, against 198 in the preceding year. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

After their liberal contributions to the campaign which they supposed had brought a victory to them, the trusts must be rather astonished at the feeling that has been developed against them since election. —St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The presence of Gen. Alger and John Sherman in McKinley's cabinet will be a graceful recognition of their skill and daring in the bribery of negro delegates. It will also be a reminder of the many nice things they have not said about each other. —Kansas City Times.

## How to spend money.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Write the undersigned, and show F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. "Vest & Tucks, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WARDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. "It is certainly wonderful how much science can do for us." "Yes, Mrs. Frontenoy has learned to hypnotize her baby, and she didn't miss a club meeting the whole week." —Cleveland Record.

Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets. On February 15th and 16th, March 1st, 2nd, 15th and 16th, April 5th, 6th, 19th and 20th, May 4th, 17th and 18th, 1900, Home-seekers' excursion tickets will be sold by the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R.R. to nearly every point in the West, North and Northwest, South and Southwest at rates of about one fare for the round trip.

Parties contemplating a trip will do well to write to any C. & A. R. Y. agent for rates of fare, limits of tickets and full information, or to the undersigned, C. E. Davis, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O. "Remember, Hunter? I say, boy, did you see a rabbit run by here?" "Yes, sir," Hunter. "How long ago?" "Yes, I think it is to be three years next Christmas." —The Liberator.

The inauguration of President McKinley will attract many prominent individuals to Washington. You can attend very cheaply, and enjoy a most satisfactory trip, by going via the R. & O. R. W. R. Y. Tickets good including March 8, and good returning on the same date, with special low rates for this occasion, with Splendid Train Service. Make up your parties, and for further information, consult any agent R. & O. R. W. R. Y. or write for guide to Washington, to J. M. Chasmon, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

"I have two friends, who never talk behind my back. You may think you have a greater number, but probably you are mistaken." —Drake Watson.

SALZER'S GERMAN COFFEE BERRY. A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 10 cents stamps and this notice. [C]

THE man who always does his best will find a ready demand for the things that he can do. —James Watson.

A. W. McCORMACK & SONS, Pension Attorneys, whose advertisement appears every third week in this paper, are at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Washington, D. C. They are there and reliable.

It is a pity when a man defends other people, is defending something he has given past experience. —William Grose.

Eyes stopped red and permanently cured. No this after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Scan Tupper. Reply: "I do hope that I can answer in a direct cord." Reply: "I've no doubt that you will be accomplished." —Detroit Free Press.

Be still and sure. St. Jacobs Oil will cure you. Won't lose a day. The cure is sure. The devil's hardest blows are aimed at the home. —Kansas Horn.

Chloroform stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weakens or gripes. Dr. J. C. Watson, 1100 Broadway, New York.

Is Where Papa, what is the glad sound? From trumps and a long suit. —Chicago Herald.

It makes no matter, but St. Jacobs Oil is the best to cure sprains. It ought to be first.

"Can you read French?" "No, not a word." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

## One of Mrs. Pinkham's Talks

Concerning a Mother's Duty to Her Young Daughter. Together with a Chat with Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation. On the proper performance of this function depends her health.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Disturbance of the menstrual function pollutes the blood. In young girls suppression develops latent tendencies to scrofula or consumption, and no time must be lost in restoring regularity. Many a young girl goes to her grave because this difficulty has been thought lightly of, and mother has said, "Time will bring about a cure; she is young, I don't worry about her."

Mother, when you see your daughter languid and indifferent to things that usually interest a young girl, when you note that flush on her cheek, that glassy appearance in her eyes; when your daughter tells you that even the weight of her dress waist oppresses her, and that she has terrible pains in her stomach shortly after eating, don't ignore the signals! If you do, you will be following your daughter to the grave, for she will die!

This is gospel truth—she is developing consumption of the bowels! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine. Make haste to use it on the first appearance of the telltale symptoms; it will restore all the female organs to their normal condition. Miss Marie Johnson's letter to Mrs. Pinkham, which follows, should interest all mothers and young ladies. She says:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I would have the headache so badly that everything would appear black before my eyes, and I could not go on with my studies. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as ever was. I have gained flesh and color, and I am constantly cured of irregularity. Words cannot express my gratitude, and I thank you enough for your kind advice and medicine." —MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.

## Small Prices for Vehicles and Harness.

The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind., have for 24 years been selling their goods direct to consumers at factory prices. Horse owners should and for large, free catalogue that will save them money.

Kisses—"Ah, there is a lovely girl, Miss Lulu. Her face is her fortune." Catesby—"Oh! She must have made an assignment lately." —Philadelphia North American.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 430,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

The greatest obligation of the parent to the child is to give it a safe example. —Rams Horn.

Knocked out by lumbar? It's because you don't cure it with St. Jacobs Oil.

It may sometimes cost you a good deal to do right, but it will be sure to cost you more not to do it.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascaets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

The nice things that are said about a dead man fool no one, not even his widow. —Acheson Globe.

## Blood

That is pure, rich and full of vitality feeds the nerves and gives strength to all the organs. Therefore keep the blood pure by taking

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists.

America's Growthless King!

Those who attend the inauguration of President McKinley should go to Washington via the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.



Trains are run on the local system and are lighted with electricity, heated with steam and carry through dinner cars. The service and regularity of its schedule, and the perfection of its equipment has made the

"F. F. V. Limited." The finest, fastest, and most comfortable of any line. For rates and other information, address C. B. RYAN, A. G. P. A., C. & O. R. R., Cincinnati, O.

## GREAT WORD CONTEST

To mark the centenary of the famous Mrs. J. S. Hays, 1801-1899, the publishers of the Great Word Contest have decided to give away a copy of the book "The Life of Mrs. J. S. Hays" to every person who sends in a word or words that will be a synonym for the word "great". The book is published by the Great Word Contest, 100 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.

## DROPSY

NEW DISCOVERY gives relief in all cases of dropsy, whether it be of the lungs, liver, or kidneys. It is a powerful diuretic and cathartic, and will cure all cases of dropsy in a few days. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

## OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS

Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pain or cure. DR. J. L. S. PINKHAM, 100 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.

OH, YES; WE USE IT. YUCATAN.



## A GREAT STRUCTURE.

Spans the Harlem River at New York City.

Completion of the New York Central's Four-Track Draw-Bridge and an Immense Steel Viaduct.

One of the most remarkable feats of engineering on record is just completed, and the passenger entering New York from the north now rides over one of the grandest examples of steel railway construction yet accomplished in this age of marvelous results in that direction.

Going south, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, the tracks of the New York Central begin to rise gradually, and at One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth street they cross the Harlem river on the new four-track steel draw-bridge, at an elevation of 24 feet above high tide.

This massive structure is remarkable in being the first four-track draw-bridge ever constructed, and is the

through etc., the b... canal boats, barges, ample room to go under it is closed. The ship canal, the secretary... orders that all... to enable them to... the bridge while it is closed. It has also ordered that the bridge shall not be opened between the hours of seven and ten o'clock in the morning, and four and seven in the afternoon, except for police, fire or government vessels, the hours named covering the great business traffic in and out of the city, the important through trains as well as the principal suburban trains arriving and departing during those hours. This will avoid delays, which have been, at times, very annoying, and permit of much faster service than could have been maintained under the old arrangements, and, as speed is one of the principal factors in travel in this age, this feature will prove an important one.

Quite a number of the great improvements which have recently been made in the northern part of the city can be seen from the trains as they pass over



END VIEW OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S NEW FOUR-TRACK STEEL DRAW-BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, GREATER NEW YORK, THE LARGEST STRUCTURE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

largest bridge of the kind in the world. It is 400 feet long and weighs 2,500 tons. The draw-bridge is 55 feet 6 inches wide, from center to center of outside trusses, and is carried on three very heavy trusses. Between the central and each of the two side trusses is a clear space of 26 feet, which permits the passage of two sets of double tracks. The floor is corrugated, and the rails are bolted to it on steel tie plates. The trusses of the draw-bridge span are 64 feet high in the center and 25 feet high at each end. At the highest part of these trusses is situated the engine house, which contains two oscillating double-cylinder engines, which turn the draw and can be worked together or separately, so that if one should break down at any time, the other can do the work.

From One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street south the four new tracks run over the steel viaduct to One Hundred and Tenth street, and thence by the stone viaduct to One Hundred and Sixth street, where they strike the level of the present four-track line.

The work of building this massive structure, which is here illustrated,

the new viaduct. Among them are Grant's tomb, St. Luke's hospital and the buildings of Barnard college and Columbia college, on Morningside Heights, and very soon the grand structure of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be observed. Further north, and on the west side of the Harlem river, the now famous speedway is under construction and approaching completion; the magnificent High Bridge, Washington bridge, McComb's dam bridge and the viaduct leading to it from the north are works of art, as well as of great utility, under which the trains pass, and on the right may be seen the buildings of the University of the City of New York, Webb's Sailors' home, and hundreds of other new buildings of less importance. North of the Harlem river, in the Harlem division, is Bronx park, which is to contain the great botanical gardens and zoological gardens of Greater New York, and within a few years this portion of the city will offer attractions which will be unsurpassed in their character by any city in the world.

Greater New York, which is 19 miles



SIDE VIEW OF THE NEW FOUR-TRACK STEEL DRAWBRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.

began September 1, 1893, and has continued without cessation until now, and will cost when completed considerably more than \$1,000,000. The completion of the new work will permit the opening of all cross streets under the railway and so permit a perfectly free passage for street traffic.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, which has become a great thoroughfare, will be entirely free, as the trains which heretofore crossed it at grade will pass over it at an elevation that will allow street cars and all traffic perfect freedom. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street the tracks will cross the street 14 feet above the level of the street, and at this point a magnificent passenger station is to be built, extending from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, under the four-track viaduct.

This improvement will be of immense value to the entire state—in fact, to the whole country—as the bridge, being 24 feet high above the water, will never have to be opened except when large steamers or vessels with masts are to pass

wide by 35 miles long certainly offers to the tourist and seeker after knowledge or pleasure more inducements than any other American city, and few cities in Europe can equal it.

ADIRONDACK.

A Safe Rule.  
Hal Boy—What ye talkin' 'bout me goin' to the bad place fer? Our preacher says there is one, but Johnny Stagg's preacher an' lots of other preachers says there ain't. Guess they know 'bout as well as our preacher does.

His Mother (with decision)—My son, whenever a preacher says anything that hal boys like to hear, you do just make up your mind it ain't true. — N. Y. Weekly.

Explained.  
"Why did that rule-book train boy take the quarter I gave him?"  
"He's an ex-cowboy from Texas, ma'am, and they frequently bite the dust out there."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

More than one-third of the people in this country live in cities, and more than half the doctors are there, too.

## IT IS ALL BOSH.

An "Expert" Begins Again That Old Talk of Over Supply.

There is no more egregious blunderer than the so-called qualified expert. Expert testimony has become the laughing stock of our courts. By gazing too long on one special branch of a subject the expert's judgment becomes warped till his own specialty assumes undue importance in his eyes. Its details are magnified and his views of other lines of thought are proportionately narrowed.

Nowhere do we find a more striking example of this truth than in the science of finance. A recent editorial in the Philadelphia Press affords a good instance. The Press prides itself on its keen financial editorials, which are written by one of the best informed men in the country on some phases of the question, but one who bases his views mainly if not entirely on the condition of affairs on the various stock exchanges.

In discussing the present situation he says: "The capital so long in hiding has begun to move into new enterprises. In November, state, county and municipal bonds sold to the amount of \$34,000,000 and the New York banks expanded their loans \$65,000,000 in the same months, etc. This return of capital to active use will quicken every form of industry, etc."

This is the stock brokers' idea of prosperity—a demand for bonds and a plentiful use of borrowed money. But as we read on in the same editorial we find other statements which the writer has apparently overlooked in his desire to be a prophet of prosperity. He says: "Last week, as for a week before, the general course of prices was downward. Wheat fell three cents a bushel, recovering a cent on Saturday. Corn lost half a cent a bushel during the week. Lard and pork both fell. Cotton lost eight of a cent a pound," etc., etc. "Hides have fallen seven and one-fourth per cent, in two weeks. In fact the general course of prices is downward. Railroad earnings are also low for November and show no signs of advance as yet."

Trying to account for the anomaly of low prices and prosperity he goes on to say that with the exception of wheat, which is abnormally high, owing to the famine in India, as every one knows, there is an over supply of all the commodities. Grain, cotton, sugar, coffee, etc., have all been piling up while the demand has not increased. In some cases prices have been held up by combinations of manufacturers, but in such cases sales have fallen off proportionately. Meanwhile the treasury deficit for the year is \$41,000,000.

Thus we have a condition of "prosperity" where our national income is too small by \$41,000,000 to meet the demands upon it and our national resources are being lowered by a decrease in our earning power as measured by the prices of our staple commodities and the earnings of our great railroads and factories. Is not this prosperity the prosperity of the spendthrift who is spending more than his income and inflating each year on his capital? Every month shows a growing black storm cloud of debt, while hovering about like vultures after carrion are the keen faces of the pawnbrokers waiting the end which is sure to come. This is the only prosperity that we can find evidence of in the Press editorial and it comports so thoroughly with the expectations of all bimetallicists that our only disappointment arises from the inability of the writer to appreciate the situation he has himself described. — Western Journal.

## MEXICAN PROSPERITY.

Bank Failures, Bond Issues and Trust Robberies Not a Feature of It.

The condition of business affairs in Mexico is in striking contrast to that of this country. The Mexican newspapers state that every business enterprise in that republic is prospering, and that traffic of all kinds is booming, with large returns on judicious investments. While the goldite journals of this country are recognizing the situation here, and declaring that the people must get down to hard pan, the Mexican journals are boasting of the opportunities there for industry and capital.

The Mexican Herald, of a recent date, contains the following editorial article, which will be read with interest, because it is Mexican testimony in regard to business conditions as they exist in that country. The Herald is published in the City of Mexico. It says:

It is interesting to note that just as Mexico is spreading her silver-tipped wings for a higher flight into the upper air of a healthy prosperity, great American journals are telling their readers that the United States is no longer a virgin country of vast and unexploited resources, and that "the American people must now begin to reckon with the conditions that surround older civilizations." Here is the philosophic Springfield Republican, which has so often over its battle-bent acquired in trying to elect Hanna's combination, saying: "Already the returns to be expected from safe investments are approaching the English level, and we can never hope to lift them to the rates of interest that once prevailed here. We are experiencing lots of trouble in the slow process of settling down to this day of smaller things, and it is time for people to begin to exercise a philosophic spirit in dealing with the situation. The acceptance of the inevitable always begets a certain degree of calmness of mind."

The Republican should fold its tent and bring its intellectual outfit to Mexico. Here we are looking for the days of greater things: we have bigger banks than any in the United States; we have more hopeful pioneers of industry; our great capitalists are planning every day something new, and they have a habit of getting dividends out of their enterprises. The treasury is full,

and a surplus confronts us! Minister Edmundo Dado the finances so satisfactorily that he abandons some of the "smaller things." President Diaz's ample brain is teeming with progressive ideas, and he is letting them out daily. You can get good interest on your money here, and the trusts and combines of the United States have not all crossed the border with sharp teeth set like a pack of hungry wolves eager to fatten on Mexican prosperity.

Mexico stands a great, big, luminous, solid silver example of sound government, sound finance and sound money.

This article from the Mexican Herald confirms the statements made in the letters the Illinois State Register has published from its correspondent, Hon. Thomas Cooper, who is carefully investigating the actual condition of affairs as they exist in our sister republic beyond the Rio Grande. It is very evident that "free silver" is not hurting business there. There are no "bank failures," no "bond issues," no "trust robberies;" but business men are devoting their time and money to legitimate business enterprises with profitable results.

## THE WAY IT STANDS.

Attitude of Europe in Regard to Establishing International Bimetallism.

A great deal has been said and written about international bimetallism since Senator Wolcott called upon Mr. McKinley and was assured by the president-elect that his administration would do its utmost to further the cause of silver exchange by the commercial nations, but the following from the Denver Times makes the best analysis of the situation we have seen, and it is well worth a careful perusal. The Times says: It is worth while to state the exact condition of bimetallic prospects in the countries with which the international negotiations will have to be prosecuted. Since 1892, when the last bimetallic conference was held, the German reichstag has adopted a resolution favorable to a renewal of the conference; so also has the French chamber of deputies.

The Melius ministry is favorable to the double standard. So also are Messrs. Balfour and Chaplin, two influential members of the Salisbury ministry in England.

But while the German reichstag seems thus to stand favorable, the German chancellor, after months of negotiation with Great Britain, has declared that the bimetallicists of his country are right in holding that the reopening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver must be a condition precedent to any international action in favor of the white metal, but that there is little prospect that Great Britain will consent to this move. Also, while France may be said to be willing to further bimetallic negotiations, the ministry of that country refuses to take a step without the cooperation of Germany. Great Britain, on the other hand, states that while it is willing to consider the proposition to reopen the mints, it will not proceed to such a limit without an international concert in behalf of bimetallicism, that concert to take the form of an international bimetallic league. A late declaration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is the authority for the attitude of Great Britain.

Thus, it will be perceived that France is willing if Germany is willing and Germany is willing if Great Britain will reopen the mints of India to the free coinage of silver, and Great Britain will reopen the mints if both France and Germany will see to it that a bimetallic league between the three nations is formed. Beyond this situation there is absolutely no hope for an international agreement. But it may be said in Senator Wolcott's behalf that there is no reason why diplomacy should not accomplish a union between three nations, any one of which is willing, provided the others are willing. The United States has not been considered very actively in the negotiations between the European powers, but if, through the committee now existing in Washington, this country should take the initiative and invite the European nations to confer with it, it is not impossible that satisfactory results may be wrought.

## LIKE A CONGESTIVE CHILL.

Scarcity of Money Compared to That of 1896—A Lesson from the Railroads.

Thirty-four railroads, representing a capitalization of \$275,000,000, went bankrupt during 1896, and passed into the hands of receivers.

Was it a low tariff and the importation of foreign goods which led to this result? Or was it the financial stringency?

The railroad recognizes no tariff. It handles either foreign or domestic goods on equal terms. Importations from abroad would mean that the railroads would do their share of the distributing.

No, the tariff cannot be held responsible for the railroad failures of 1896. But when the people have no money they neither travel nor buy goods. Consequently dull times affect the railroads severely. With more money the railroads would have largely increased both passenger and freight receipts.

A congestive chill may not be quite as dangerous as the pneumonia, but it is very uncomfortable. And the scarcity of money is the congestive chill which is shaking business in every direction, and causing want, misery and woe. — Philadelphia Item.

Right You Are.  
Even if they were 50-cent dollars you could get some of them, and that's more than you can do with a 200-cent dollar. — Canton (O.) News-Democrat.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

"What is wit?" asked Lord Chatham. "A good thing well applied, just as if you gave me the living of —," replied a sound divine.

A man recently drank a pint of yeast in mistake for a pint of buttermilk. He rose three hours earlier than usual next morning. — Tit-Bits.

The Husband (during the quarrel) — "You're always making bargains. Was there ever a time when you didn't?" The Wife — "Yes, sir; on my wedding day." — Tit-Bits.

Stage News. — "Did you know that Henry Irving had sprained one of his knees?" "Yes; now he will have to make gestures with his arms." — Chicago Record.

"Prisoner at the bar," said his lordship, solemnly, having donned the black cap, "you will shortly have to appear before another, and—perhaps—a better judge." — Household Words.

"Do you mean to say that your daughter hasn't told you that she was engaged to me?" "No. I told her not to bother me with those affairs unless she intended to get married." — Life.

Another View. — "Don't you think it would encourage men if they could read their obituaries while they are alive?" "No; they would get so conceited that we couldn't live with them." — Chicago Record.

"He's a very interesting young man," remarked the elderly gentleman; "very pushing and alert. He belongs to the rising generation." "I shouldn't have dreamed it," replied Miss Cayenne. "Indeed?" "No. From his manners I should not have hesitated about concluding that the rising generation belonged to him." — Washington Star.

Gadwell. — "Do you see much difference in Deville since his conversion?" Fittion. — "Oh, yes; a great difference. When he kicks out a tenant now he tells him how sorry he is to be obliged to disturb him; he used to be quite rough in his manner." Gadwell. — "But he kicks him out just the same, I suppose?" Fittion. — "Of course; you can't expect a man to carry his religion so far as to let it interfere with his business." — Boston Transcript.

## SOLD BY THE MILLION.

Shoe Eyelets Manufactured by Machines at a Rapid Rate.

There are many things that are sold by the gross, and not a few that are sold by the thousand, but there are not many that are sold by the million. Among the things that are so sold, however, are shoe eyelets.

Shoe eyelets are made of brass, by machines whose operation is almost entirely automatic. Three or four machines are required to produce the eyelet in the form in which it is sold, the brass being fed into the first machine in thin flat strips. As sold to the shoe manufacturer, the eyelet is turned down at one end only. The eyelets look as much as anything like so many little hats with narrow brims and without any tops in the crowns. The upper end of the crown, which is like the end of a little cylinder, is put through the eyelet hole in the shoe, the finished brim or flange of the eyelet resting against the leather upon the outside. After the eyelet has been thus put in place its inner end is turned down upon the leather by a machine made for that purpose. In the manufacture of the eyelets a number of very slight vertical indentations are made equal distances apart in the outside of the eyelet around the smooth straight end. When the shoe machine smashes down the inner side of the eyelet the metal parts at these indentations are and spread uniformly, thus giving it a secure hold.

Eyelets are made of various sizes in diameter and of various lengths of shank or cylinder, according to the thickness of the material with which they are to be used, and after they come from the machines they are finished in great variety. Some are finished white—these are silver-plated; some are gilt finished and some are coppered. Eyelets are japanned in black or in various shades of russet; they are, in fact, in any size and of any color that may be desired. Sooner or later the japanning wears off, exposing the brass. There are now made shoe eyelets that are covered with celluloid, which keeps their color, but these are more expensive than the kinds commonly used.

Shoe eyelets are packed in boxes containing 1,000, 10,000, 100,000, 250,000 and 500,000 each. Eyelets of the kind most commonly used are sold, according to sizes and styles, at prices ranging from \$60 to \$135 a million. Some of the celluloid-covered eyelets sell for as much as \$300 a million.

The sale of shoe eyelets depends, of course, somewhat upon the prevailing style of shoe. When button shoes are more generally worn not so many shoe eyelets are sold, but the number sold is always very large.

Eyelets are made for a wide variety of uses, up to the great eyelets that are sewed into the corners of the sails through which the sail is lashed to the end of the boom or yard. Taking them all together the number is enormous. Of shoe eyelets alone there are sold in this country some thousands of millions annually. — N. Y. Sun.

Lions Are Left-Handed.  
It was the belief of Livingstone that nearly all lions were "left-handed," and he watched them closely, and he learned to strike a fierce blow with the left paw. — London Ocean.



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"The largest raft ever landed here is a kind of freeboard or giraffe, and was not wanted. It is strictly 'miscellaneous,' as there is everything in it from a fence rail to a wooden bridge from some country road creek, with plenty of beautiful yellow poplar saw logs that are 4 to 5 feet in diameter. It covers the whole seven acres of the bottom at Columbia belonging to the Marquette Coal Company, an front of the landing, extending from the forty-foot breakwater down to the sandy near the road elevator at the mouth of the creek, and is from 10 to 20 feet deep. The big trees, timber and logs nearly all lay straight up and down the river, and filled in tight with small stuff. The current to that side and the wind from the west drove it under and behind the big breakwaters and the pressure became so great that the half million bushels of coal there had to be towed to the opposite side of the river, as well as the long string of empties that lay at the lower end of the loaded barges.

The two powerful towboats, the George Matheson, Captain Frank Moore, and the M. C. Clark, Captain Billy Wright, with Mateo Helb and Casey handling the hawsers, have been working at it four days, and have pulled about an average of an acre a day out. Three lines are run out and made fast, when the boats are backed out, and a big section is towed out into the current and set adrift.

The work is costing the company \$100 a day, and will be continued till the river falls below the 40 foot mark, when the fleet will be towed back and the big chains and wire cables fished up and fastened."

To Cure Cold In One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A sound money Democrat who would vote for Dr. Hunter in preference to Jo. Blackburn is not the kind of a sound money Democrat, or any other kind of a Democrat, that the people have much respect for. Senator Blackburn is just as strong a sound money man as Hunter, and infinitely his superior in every respect save, perhaps, that of political wire pulling. With practically no difference between them on the money question, there should be no hesitation on the part of a sound money Democrat, if he must choose between the two, to cast his vote for Blackburn, and use all legitimate means to prevent the election of a man like Hunter.—Danville Advocate.

Any editor does a good deal of thinking about matters he does not mention in his paper. One of these thinks that bothers his thought box is why so many persons living in his immediate neighborhood refuse to help him by subscribing. He thinks, "Well, if any of that man's family are born, married, die, or anything happens to any of them, if they are hurt in any way, he expects me to tell all about it and yet he won't even buy an extra copy, or send in his subscription." That's one of the things he thinks, and there are many more thoughts that keep him busy trying to find out the reason why.—Sharpsburg World.

By Its Record of remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has become the one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. Get only Hood's. Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. 25c.

We are compelled to request our patrons, those who owe us, to come forward and pay up. We need every cent. We have to pay cash for our paper and other material. A dollar isn't much, but when an editor has several hundred on his books of these one-dollar men, it amounts to quite a sum, especially when the editor has got to pay cash for everything and not a cent in the till. Gentlemen come forward and pay your indebtedness, so we can pay ours.

Beginning on Monday, the 29th, the daily session of the academy will commence at seven a. m., and continue till 1:15 p. m. The training class will be in session at 2:30 p. m.

DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar-Honey will stop your cough and cure the cause

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McElree's Wine of Cardui. FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES. Irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully soothing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual system. It cures "whites" and failing of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves sup-

THE TWICE-A-WEEK Courier Journal \$1.00 A YEAR. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal is changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

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TRADERS DEPOSIT BANK, MT. STERLING, KY. CAPITAL \$200,000. SURPLUS, \$30,000.

Winchester Bank, WINCHESTER, KY. N. H. WITHERSPOON, President. B. D. HUNTER, Cashier.

R.I.P.A.N.S. Packed Without Glass. TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

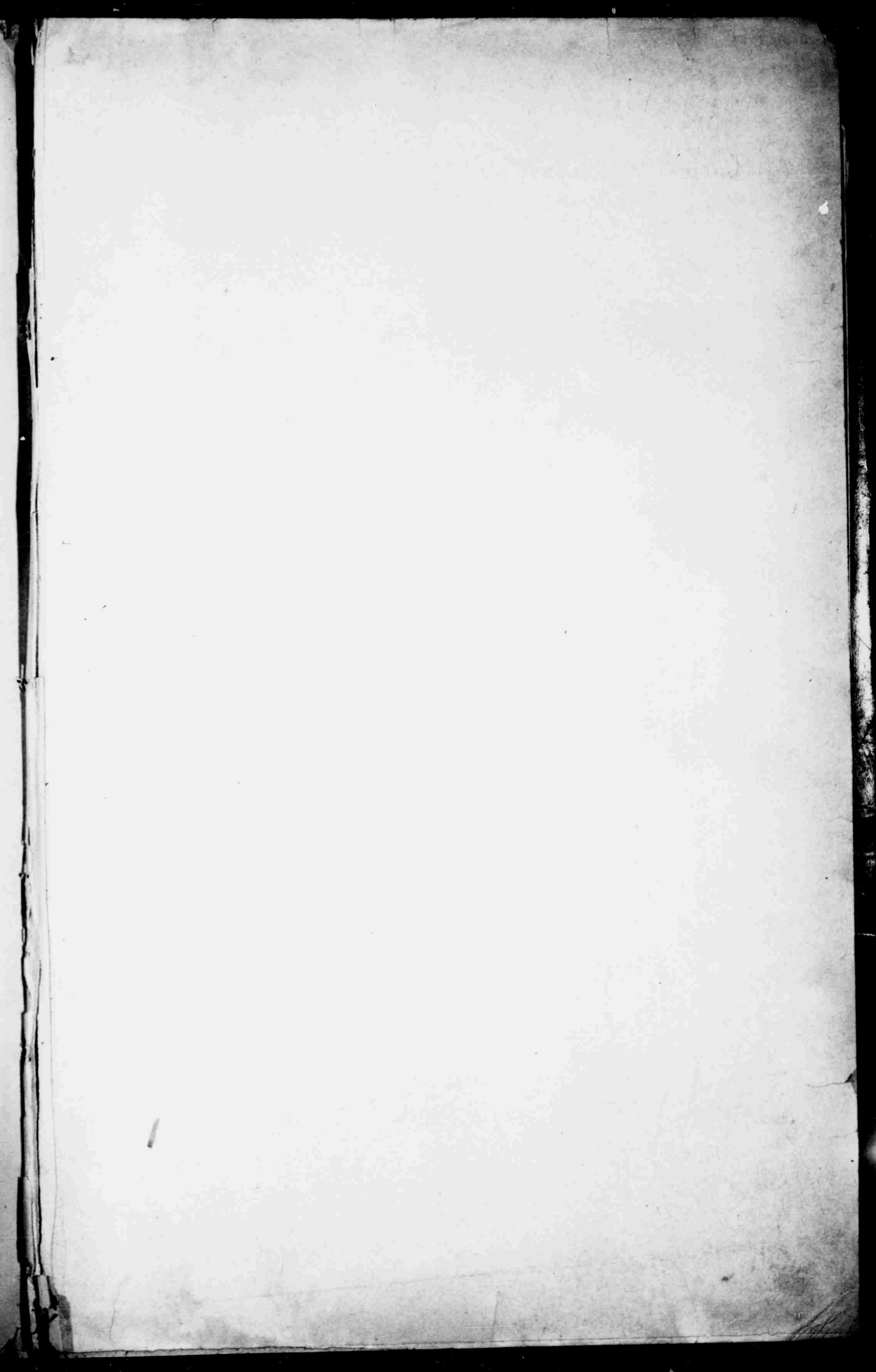
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Banker McKnight was indicted on 91 counts for wrecking the German National bank, at Louisville, and if it were possible to find him guilty and impose the prescribed penalty on all of them, he would have a fine against him of \$455,000 and a term of imprisonment of 910 years. He failed to give bond and is now in the custody of the U. S. marshal. The indictment covers 240 pages and is the longest ever drawn in that court.

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### The Largest Raft Ever Landed.

The vagaries of tides and floods are numerous, and the floating of rafts is known to be very hazardous, but here is the description of a raft which took care of itself and was safely landed as told in the Cincinnati Enquirer of a recent date:

"The largest raft ever landed here is a kind of freebooter or pirate, and was not wanted. It is strictly 'miscellaneous,' as there is everything in it from a fence rail to a wooden bridge from some country road creek, with plenty of beautiful yellow poplar saw logs that are 4 to 5 feet in diameter. It covers the whole seven acres of the bottom at Columbia belonging to the Marmet Coal Company, in front of the landing, extending from the forty-foot breakwater down to the foundry near the road elevator at the mouth of the creek, and is from 10 to 20 feet deep. The big trees, timber and logs nearly all lay straight up and down the river, and filled in tight with small stuff. The current to that side and the wind from the west drove it under and behind the big breakwaters, and the pressure became so great that the half million bushels of coal there had to be towed to the opposite side of the river, as well as the long string of empties that lay at the lower end of the loaded barges.

The two powerful towboats, the George Matheson, Captain Frank Moore, and the Mt. Clare, Captain Billy Wright, with Mates Helb and Casey handling the hawsers, have been working at it four days, and have pulled about an average of an acre a day out. Three lines are run out and made fast, when the boats are backed out, and a big section is towed out into the current and set adrift.

The work is costing the company \$100 a day, and will be continued till the river falls below the 40 foot mark, when the fleet will be towed back and the big chains and wire cables fished up and fastened."

### To Cure Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A sound money Democrat who would vote for Dr. Hunter in preference to Jo. Blackburn is not the kind of a sound money Democrat, or any other kind of a Democrat, that the people have much respect for. Senator Blackburn is just as strong a sound money man as Hunter, and infinitely his superior in every respect save, perhaps, that of political wire pulling. With practically no difference between them on the money question, there should be no hesitation on the part of a sound money Democrat, if he must choose between the two, to cast his vote for Blackburn, and use all legitimate means to prevent the election of a man like Hunter.—Danville Advocate.

Any editor does a good deal of thinking about matters he does not mention in his paper. One of these thinks that bothers his thought box is why so many persons living in his immediate neighborhood refuse to help him by subscribing. He thinks, "Well, if any of that man's family are born, married, die, or anything happens to any of them, if they are hurt in any way, he expects me to tell all about it and yet he won't even buy an extra copy, or send in his subscription." That's one of the things he thinks, and there are many more thoughts that keep him busy trying to find out the reason why.—Sharpsburg World.

By Its Record of remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has become the one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. 25c.

We are compelled to request our patrons, those who owe us, to come forward and pay up. We need every cent. We have to pay cash for our paper and other material. A dollar isn't much, but when an editor has several hundred on his books of these one-dollar men, it amounts to quite a sum, especially when the editor has got to pay cash for everything and not a cent in the till. Gentlemen come forward and pay your indebtedness, so we can pay ours.

Beginning on Monday, the 29th, the daily session of the academy will commence at seven a. m., and continue till 1:15 p. m. The training class will be in session at 2:30 p. m.

## DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar-Honey will stop your cough and cure the cause

Sold by all druggists or sent upon receipt of price—25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle by THE E. E. SUTHERLAND MEDICINE CO., PABOON, KY.

## PATENTS

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

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## McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible

### FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES.

Irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully soothing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual system. It cures "whites" and failing of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves sup-



pressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into the world healthy, strong and vigorous. It cures nervousness, stimulates the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will you not try it? It will reach you within a minute any woman suffering with these troubles. Wine of Cardui costs \$1.00 per bottle at your druggist's store.

For advice, in case of special directions, address, giving name, to the "Ladies' Advisory Department," McElree's Wine of Cardui Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## THE TWICE-A-WEEK Courier-Journal \$1.00 A YEAR.

Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, serials, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will consist of two pages a week, 104 pages or 52 columns a year. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvement of the price of the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal will remain the same, \$1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year, \$6.00  
Daily and Sunday, 1 year, 8.00  
Sunday alone, 1 year, 2.00

## TWICE-A-WEEK Courier-Journal AND THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD EACH ONE YEAR For Only \$1.50.

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

## AN IMPORTANT CHANGE!

Beginning JANUARY 1, 1897, the present Weekly edition of the DETROIT FREE PRESS will be changed to a

## Twice-a-Week.

The price will remain the same: \$1 Per Year.

The usual humorous and literary features will be continued, and it will also contain all the news, making it AN UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER.

We have just made an arrangement with the publishers of this world famous paper whereby we can offer you an excellent bargain. We will send

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We respectfully solicit the business of merchants, farmers, traders and business men generally throughout Eastern Kentucky. A general banking business done. Give us a chance to send you a bank book, pay your checks, and loan you money when in need. W. W. THOMPSON, Cashier.

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## R.I.P.A.N.S

Packed Without Glass. TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripans Tablets is prepared from the original prescription, but more economically put up for the purpose of meeting the universal modern demand for a low price. DIRECTIONS.—Take one at meal or bed time or whenever you feel poorly. Swallow it whole, with or without a mouthful of water. They cure all stomach troubles; banish pain; induce sleep; prolong life. An invaluable tonic. Good Spring Medicine. No matter what the matter, one will do you good. One gives relief—a cure will result if directions are followed. The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all dealers, although it is probable that almost any druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so; but in any case a single carton, containing ten tablets, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 19 Spruce St., New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied at a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons for 40 cents—by mail 45 cents. 12 dozen (144 cartons) for \$4.50—by mail for \$5.00. 5 gross (300 cartons) for \$20.00—by mail for \$21.00. 5 gross (300 cartons) for \$80.00, cash with the order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

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Pay but one profit between maker and user and that a small just one. Our Big 700 Page Catalogue and Buyers Guide proves that it is possible. Weighs 2½ pounds, 12,000 illustrations, describes and tells the one-profit price of over 40,000 articles, everything you use. We send it for 15 cents; that's not for the book, but to pay part of the postage or expressage and keep off idlers. You can't get it too quick.

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# Take Operate Pills d's Pills

Small in  
As one man  
Sarsaparilla  
resolutions  
in the field,  
wait until  
legislature.  
aged 73,  
to years and  
location of  
log since the  
total ignorance  
two half bro-  
stricken blind  
which brought

known as Bud  
Powell last  
Democrat,  
for his bur-  
ial h. (rest was the  
 coffin should  
be made by a Democrat  
his grave dig-  
by a Democrat, that Democrats should  
act as pall bearers, and they should  
be buried in the Biggs graveyard, where  
none but Democrats live—Winchester  
Democrat.

Miss Myra Tavis, of Richmond, is  
unquestionably the youngest teacher in  
the whole country. She graduated last  
June from the kindergarten school of  
Miss Florence Hood, and the lady em-  
ployed her to assist in teaching this year.  
The little school teacher is six years  
of age, but she is as bright as she is  
beautiful, and her appearance on the  
streets always excites interesting com-  
ments. She has a beautiful complexion,  
bright golden hair, and large, deep  
heaven's own blue eyes. Richmond  
Glimmer.

## HOW TO FIND OUT

Fill a bottle or comm. long glass with urine  
and let it stand twenty-four hours, sedi-  
ment or settling in bottom. If blood  
condition of the kidneys, the urine  
stains linen it is positive evidence of kid-  
ney trouble. Too frequent urination,  
urinate or pain in the back, is a con-  
vincing proof that the kidneys and bladder  
are out of order.

## WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge of  
often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp  
Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills  
every wish in relieving pain in the back,  
kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of  
the urinary passages. It corrects inability  
to hold urine and scalding pain in  
passing it, or bad effects following use of  
liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that  
unpleasant necessity of being compelled  
to get up many times during the night  
to urinate. The mild and the extraordi-  
nary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized.  
It stands the highest for its won-  
derful cures of the most distressing cases.  
If you need a medicine you should have  
the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty  
cents and one dollar. For a sample bot-  
tle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail  
mention THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD  
and send your full postoffice address to  
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.  
The proprietors of this paper guarantee  
the genuineness of this offer. 22

The following did not originate in this  
office, but it is appropriate nevertheless:  
"Newspaper men are blamed for a lot of  
things they can not help, such as using  
partiality in mentioning visitors, giving  
news about some folks and leaving out  
others, etc. They simply print the news  
they can find. An editor should not be  
expected to know the names and resi-  
dences of your uncles, aunts and cousins,  
even if he should see them off on the  
trains. Tell him about it. It's news  
that makes the newspaper, and every  
man, woman and child in the neighbor-  
hood could be associate editors if they  
would."

## A Good Thing.

The publishers of the world famous  
Twice-A-Week Detroit Free Press desire  
to introduce their paper to new readers,  
and are making the following very  
liberal offer: They will send the paper  
twice each week for ten weeks for the  
small sum of ten cents. Just think of  
it. Twenty papers for only ten cents.  
One-half cent a copy. Do not fail to  
take advantage of this wonderful offer.  
The Free Press needs no recommendation.  
Send 10c in stamps or silver to  
The Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

**Prize For Two Inventors.**  
highly interesting competition be-  
tween a large number of new inventions  
has just been decided by a very distin-  
guished board of awards, and a hand-  
some cash prize and solid gold medal  
awarded as the result of the decision.  
For some time the patent firm of John  
W. Underburn & Co., of Washington, D.  
C. have given a monthly reward of \$150  
to the inventor who should submit the  
best invention from the standpoint of  
simplicity, novelty and utility. The  
board of awards, composed of Senator  
William H. Hart, of Nevada, chairman;  
Representative Claude A. Swanson, of  
Virginia; John C. Eckloff, cashier of  
the Second National Bank of Washing-  
ton, and Messrs. A. C. Moses, of W. B.  
Jones' Sons, and Frederick E. Wood-  
ward, of Woodward & Lothrop, two of  
the leading merchants of the capital  
city.

This board has just selected the prize  
winners in the contest participated in by  
inventors who submitted their devices  
during the month of January. The  
prize of \$150 goes to William Taylor, of  
Barny, N. J., the inventor of a bicycle  
brake of simple construction, and the  
gold medal to Theodore G. Thomas, of  
Lamarque, Texas, for a monkey wrench  
of novel design.

Sam Jones has a truly original way of  
telling some plain truths. He says, for  
instance: "I was born a Democrat, raised  
a Democrat, and remained a Democrat  
as long as I thought a christian gentle-  
man could stay in the party. You Re-  
publicans needn't giggle. Thank God,  
I never did belong to your gang." "I  
believe that if Tammany should go to  
hell in a body they would knock the  
devil in the head and elect their own  
devil." "The Populists are good people.  
They may go to heaven, but they'll never  
go to Washington." "I believe that a  
roman has the right to be everything  
he wants to be except the father of a  
family."

**A "History of Paints,  
Pigments and Colors"** is the latest pub-  
lication of Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co.,  
of Chicago. It is a unique little volume,  
no effort having before been made to  
compile the multitude of facts which  
make up the history.

It is the work of John McGovern,  
whose talent as a student and compiler  
aided fair to outshine the enviable repu-  
tation he has made as a newspaper man  
and author.

The history enters exhaustively into  
the many points which go to make up  
present knowledge of paints and colors,  
each fact being treated in the epigram-  
matic style which Mr. McGovern has  
made his own.

From the time of its publication the  
"History of Paints, Pigments and Colors"  
is standard, it being estimated that  
2,000 other publications must be searched  
to furnish the information contained in  
the little volume.

Anyone interested in the subject can  
obtain the history free by writing to  
Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., 170 172  
Randolph St., Chicago.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, the Democratic  
leader in the house of representatives, in  
closing the debate on the new tariff bill  
said: "It was worthy of remark that  
the campaign of four years ago turned  
entirely on the tariff, yet President Cleve-  
land called an extra session to deal with  
the financial question, and that the last  
campaign turned on the financial ques-  
tion, yet congress was called into extra  
session to deal with the tariff." He also  
said that there was no disposition on the  
Democratic side to retract the  
debate on the tariff. "If it could produce  
good results as its authorship provided,  
the country was entitled to the benefits.  
If it fails, as fail it will," said he, ad-  
dressing the other side, "you will not  
live to see the day when you can secure  
a patient audience with the people for  
the doctrine that you can make them  
prosperous by taxing them."

## Ye Old Folks Concert.

Friday evening, April 4, at the acad-  
emy. This promises to be the entertain-  
ment of years. No one should fail to be  
present. Come and be carried back in  
fancy seventy-five years and be a child  
again just for tonight. Admission ten  
cents. Proceeds to be used for improve-  
ment of Academy Home. "Ye concert"  
will consist of choruses, songs, quater-  
duets, solos, etc., led by "Prof. Basso, o  
the Batphool Singin' Skewl." Doors  
open after the "cow bells" ring, or early  
candle light.

The first Catholic sermon ever heard  
in West Liberty was preached there on  
Wednesday night of last week by Father  
Bazett Jones, of Lexington, who took so  
much interest in the trial of Lefe Brooks.

An exchange is responsible for the fol-  
lowing: "Breathes there a man with  
soul so dead, who never to himself hath  
said, 'I'll pay before I go to bed the debt  
I owe the printer?' There are some, we  
know full well, who never such a tale  
could tell, but they, we fear, will go to  
—well, the place where there's no win-  
ter."



## In the Toils

of a cough—a hacking, racking,  
rasping cough that irritates the  
lungs and leads to dire results.  
It is in such cases that

**DR. BELL'S  
Pine-Tar-  
Honey**

proves its wonderful efficacy.  
The cause of the trouble is  
eradicated—the irritation is al-  
layed—the lungs are healed and  
strengthened and cold leaves  
the system as snow disappears  
before the sunshine of spring.

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an in-  
fallible remedy for all lung and bronchial  
troubles, slight or severe. All druggists  
sell it at 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle, or it  
will be sent upon receipt of price.  
The E. E. Sutherland Medicine Co., Paducah, Ky.

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Frank Tyler shop, and  
purchased a new and  
complete line of black  
smithing and wagon  
making tools and materials, are prepared to  
do all kinds of work in our line, and at the  
most reasonable rates. Give us a call and  
a trial. Respectfully,  
W. A. WALLIS,  
G. W. WHEELER.

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HAZEL GREEN, KY.  
Surgery and obstetrics specialty

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A thrilling and exciting history of  
this family war which lasted 30 years  
in the mountains of West Va. and  
Eastern Kentucky. A pretty tale of  
love and romance running through  
many years. The  
true and only authentic story as told by "Cap." Hat-  
field, one of the survivors. Price, 25 cents. Agents  
wanted in every county. Big chance to make money.  
For terms, write to Hatfield & McCoy, P. O. Box 100, Cincinnati, O.

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Who can think of some simple  
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Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attor-  
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R. D. HUNTER, Cashier.

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generally throughout Eastern Kentucky,  
and offers its customers every facility, and  
the most liberal terms within the limits of  
legitimate banking. oct18,1y

## R.I.P.A.N.S.

Packed Without Glass.  
TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripans Tablets is prepared  
from the original prescription, but more econom-  
ically put up for the purpose of meeting the  
universal modern demand for a low price.

**DIRECTIONS.**—Take one at meal or bed  
time or whenever you feel poorly. Swallow it  
whole, with or without a mouthful of water.  
They cure all stomach troubles: heartburn;  
indigestion; bloating; flatulence. An invaluable tonic.  
Best for the nerves. No matter what the trou-  
ble, one will do you good. One gives relief—  
a cure will result if directions are followed.

The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of  
all dealers, although it is probable that almost  
any druggist will obtain a supply when requested  
by a customer to do so; but in any case a single  
carton, containing ten tablets, will be sent, post-  
age paid, to any address for five cents in stamps,  
forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 49  
Spruce St., New York. Until the goods are thor-  
oughly introduced to the trade, agents and ped-  
dlers will be supplied at a price which will allow  
them a fair margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons  
for 50 cents—by mail 55 cents. 15 dozen (144  
cartons) for \$4.50—by mail \$4.85. 4 gross (288  
cartons) for \$18.00. 45 gross (5,400 cartons) for  
\$108. Cash with the order in every case, and  
freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

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adjoining counties. All business entrusted  
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